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ABSTRACT

This report is based on information from the 1994-95 IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries Survey. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. The tables in the report summarize library services, library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in higher education institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Library staff data are for Fall, 1994. Operating expenditures and library collections are for fiscal year 1994. Library circulation and interlibrary loans are for fiscal year 1994 and other library services are for a typical week in fall of 1994. Data is presented by state, control (public or private), level of highest offering (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year), size of FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500-4,999; 5,000 or more), and the 1994 Carnegie classification. Includes the survey questionnaire, with instructions and definitions. (SWC)

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E.D. Tabs

March 1998

Academic Libraries: 1994

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Highlights

Services

- In 1993, 3,303 of the 3,639 institutions of higher education in the United States reported that they had their own academic library.

- In fiscal year 1994, general collection circulation transactions in the nation's academic libraries at institutions of higher education totaled 183.1 million. Reserve collection circulation transactions totaled 48.4 million. For general and reference circulation transactions taken together, the median circulation was 16.6 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student.[1] The median total circulation ranged from 9.5 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 31.1 in doctorate granting institutions (table 1A and table12A).

- In 1994 academic libraries provided a total of about 8.8 million interlibrary loans to other libraries (both higher education and other types of libraries) and received about 6.3 million loans (table 1A).

- Overall, the largest percentage of academic libraries (43 percent) reported having 60-79 hours of service per typical week. However, 41 percent provided 80 or more public service hours per typical week. The percent of institutions providing 80 or more public service hours ranged from 6.9 percent in less than 4-year institutions to 77.8 percent in doctorate granting institutions (calculated from table 2B).

- Taken together, academic libraries reported a gate count of about 17.8 million visitors per typical week (about 1.8 visits per total FTE enrollment) (table 3A).

- About 2.1 million reference transactions were reported in a typical week. Over the fiscal year 1994, about 487,000 presentations to groups serving about 6.1 million were reported (table 3A).

Collections

- Taken together the nation's 3,303 academic libraries at institutions of higher education held a total of 776.4 million volumes (books, bound serials, and government documents) representing about 422.3 million unduplicated titles at the end of FY 1994 (table 4A and 6A).

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1 FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment. Enrollment data are from the 1993-94 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey.

- The median number of volumes held per FTE student was 56.9 volumes. Median volumes held ranged from 18.4 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 111.2 in doctorate granting institutions (table 12B).

- Of the total volumes held at the end of the year, 43.3 percent (336. 6 million) were held at the 125 institutions categorized under the 1994 Carnegie classification as Research I or Research II institutions. About 54.6 percent of the volumes were at those institutions classified as either Research or Doctoral in the Carnegie classification (table 4B).

- In FY 1994, the median number of volumes added to collections per FTE student was 1.6. The median number added ranged from .6 per FTE in less than 4-year institutions to 3.1 in doctorate granting institutions (table 12B).

Staff

- There was a total of 95,843 FTE staff working in academic libraries in 1994. Of these about 26,726 (27.9 percent) were librarians or other professional staff; 40,381 (42.1 percent) were other paid staff; 326 (.3 percent) were contributed services staff; and 28,411 (29.6 percent) were student assistants (table 8A).

- Excluding student assistants, the institutional median number of academic library FTE staff per 1,000 FTE students was 5.9. The median ranged from 3.6 in less than 4-year institutions to 9.8 in doctorate granting institutions (table 12C).

Expenditures

- In 1994, total operating expenditures for libraries at the 3,303 institutions of higher education totaled $4.01 billion (table 9A). The three largest individual expenditure items for all academic libraries were salaries and wages, $2.02 billion (50.4 percent); current serial subscription expenditures, $690.4 million (17.2 percent); and books and bound serials, $442.5 million (11.0 percent) (tables 10A and 11A).

- The libraries of the 514 doctorate granting institutions (15.6 percent of the total institutions) accounted for $2.496 billion, or 62.2 percent of the total operating expenditure dollars at all college and university libraries (table 10B).

- In 1994, the median total operating expenditures per FTE student was $290.81 and the median for information resource expenditures was $86.15 (table 12D).

- The median percentage of total institution Education & General (E & G) expenditures for academic libraries was 2.8 percent in 1994 (table 12E). In 1990 the median was 3.0 percent (*Academic Library Survey: 1990, unpublished tabulation).*

Acknowledgments

The collection and publication of the academic library data has been a team effort. It would not have been accomplished without the support and effort of a number of individuals and organizations. First we would like to thank the academic librarians who provided the information upon which the ED-Tabs are based and the State Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS) Library Coordinators who submitted the data to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The survey was coordinated by Jeffrey Williams, the NCES project officer. The data were collected and processed by the U.S Bureau of Census Government Division under the management of Thelma Hall. The American Library Association (ALA) Office of Research and Statistics and the IPEDS Library Project Advisory Committee were instrumental in designing the survey and shaping the content of what is presented in the Ed-Tabs.

Members of the IPEDS Library Project Advisory Committee during the time of the study were: William Crowe, University of Kansas; Paul DuMont, Dallas County Community College District; Larry Frye, Wabash College; Patricia Kelley, Eastern Washington University; Martha Kyrillidou, Association of Research Libraries; Carolyn Norman, California Community Colleges; Ron Naylor, University of Miami Libraries; Keith Lance, Colorado State Library.

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Introduction

This report is based on information from the 1994-95 IPEDS (Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System) Academic Libraries survey. IPEDS is the U.S. Department of Education's vehicle for collecting data from all postsecondary institutions in the United States. Other surveys included within IPEDS are Institutional Characteristics, Fall Enrollment, Completions, Finance, Faculty Salaries, and Staff. The data in this report come from the higher education institutions in IPEDS and include all colleges and universities with accreditation at the higher education level as recognized by the Secretary of Education. At the national level, 93.7 percent of the libraries responded and data were imputed for nonresponse. Caution should be exercised when comparing estimates by state because some states had higher levels of nonresponse than others. See the section on *Methodology* following the tables for more detail on imputation. See table B for the number and percent of nonresponding academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution.

The tables in this publication summarize library services, library staff, library collections, and library expenditures for libraries in higher education institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (D.C.). Library staff data are for fall, 1994. Operating expenditures and library collections are for fiscal year 1994. Library circulation and interlibrary loans are for fiscal year 1994 and other library services are for a typical week in fall of 1994. FY 1994 is defined as any 12-month period between July 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994, that corresponds to the institution's fiscal year.

The Academic Libraries survey has been carried out by NCES since 1966. Although there have been changes in the form over the years, the series is generally considered to be continuous. Beginning with the 1988 survey, the Academic Libraries survey has been conducted on a 2-year cycle.

Table 1A.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	183,123,172	48,380,305	8,761,065	6,344,154
Alabama	65	2,520,564	517,441	95,367	57,297
Alaska	7	436,111	75,633	27,455	25,692
Arizona	38	3,287,285	614,867	128,952	93,528
Arkansas	34	1,201,732	215,664	58,070	52,990
California	297	22,169,819	5,381,330	578,315	433,982
Colorado	52	3,042,541	739,307	184,644	120,105
Connecticut	41	1,887,774	527,750	120,272	86,321
Delaware	9	599,691	184,178	17,768	13,802
District of Columbia	16	1,865,141	474,922	67,677	49,229
Florida	102	6,506,257	1,456,409	308,152	197,251
Georgia	96	3,840,386	882,997	180,230	102,778
Hawaii	15	881,804	141,509	12,661	14,762
Idaho	11	766,123	218,901	39,277	29,318
Illinois	155	9,049,950	2,742,437	850,657	584,654
Indiana	70	5,064,029	1,178,427	249,843	199,950
Iowa	55	2,390,782	711,699	157,287	110,179
Kansas	49	3,059,776	543,471	144,221	101,857
Kentucky	48	2,381,790	672,710	104,803	75,497
Louisiana	31	2,132,383	436,164	105,533	66,083
Maine	31	1,094,173	319,468	124,103	125,152
Maryland	56	2,961,060	929,629	156,172	105,229
Massachusetts	115	6,498,087	2,354,097	364,800	231,178
Michigan	104	5,353,249	1,364,553	218,926	163,990
Minnesota	85	3,704,026	1,047,969	435,717	229,687
Mississippi	41	1,270,197	357,174	46,157	31,062
Missouri	94	3,776,312	901,912	162,586	162,857
Montana	25	521,425	183,131	36,579	40,213
Nebraska	33	1,748,869	234,060	69,655	58,652
Nevada	8	576,125	179,679	18,565	17,665
New Hampshire	28	999,884	321,864	52,316	46,465
New Jersey	54	4,207,979	873,224	155,190	102,778
New Mexico	29	1,157,614	280,465	66,198	67,628
New York	246	13,107,037	4,946,859	615,232	475,018
North Carolina	122	6,396,911	1,262,808	225,285	128,743
North Dakota	20	745,972	108,730	57,561	60,864
Ohio	133	7,384,555	2,635,289	338,399	270,094
Oklahoma	46	2,031,391	541,856	94,394	75,910
Oregon	44	3,113,953	900,721	119,531	91,693
Pennsylvania	190	8,068,623	2,448,592	449,944	331,597
Rhode Island	12	852,511	271,177	34,294	31,268
South Carolina	60	2,602,728	442,390	85,293	85,274
South Dakota	18	434,446	132,457	42,231	38,887
Tennessee	73	3,208,168	805,737	98,716	79,289
Texas	172	12,032,859	2,446,707	467,375	329,309
Utah	14	1,750,009	345,821	55,820	47,069
Vermont	22	714,424	228,183	44,896	39,075
Virginia	81	4,402,767	1,424,765	225,105	157,544
Washington	59	3,484,064	760,766	168,848	106,258
West Virginia	27	1,226,831	228,535	32,392	31,647
Wisconsin	61	4,218,300	1,296,650	232,267	151,004
Wyoming	9	394,681	89,217	35,337	15,779

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 9A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 1B.- Total circulation and interlibrary loan transactions in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Circulation		Interlibrary loans	
		General collection	Reserve collection	Loans provided to other libraries	Loans received from other libraries
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	183,123,172	48,380,305	8,761,065	6,344,154
Control					
Public	1,548	127,306,796	30,926,485	5,803,093	3,931,950
Private	1,755	55,816,376	17,453,820	2,957,972	2,412,204
Level [2]					
Total 4-year and above	2,032	156,053,685	40,633,627	8,185,248	5,700,084
Doctor's	514	106,104,180	26,255,633	5,704,908	3,395,760
Master's	855	37,318,173	10,352,413	1,877,351	1,667,389
Bachelor's	660	12,459,649	3,978,749	593,503	630,671
Less than 4-year	1,271	27,069,487	7,746,677	575,817	644,070
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	1,754	23,929,857	7,196,739	1,208,148	1,156,986
1,500 to 4,999	984	37,841,618	11,077,578	1,878,825	1,703,113
5,000 or more	565	121,351,698	30,105,988	5,674,093	3,484,055
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]					
Research I and II	125	71,256,661	16,095,411	3,349,195	1,753,439
Doctoral I and II	110	19,193,662	5,425,177	1,176,469	876,187
Master's I and II	518	35,972,284	9,548,147	1,849,229	1,531,512
Baccalaureate I and II	606	16,758,631	5,316,295	904,479	937,303
Associate of Arts	1,175	26,239,848	7,727,923	555,925	607,393
Specialized	556	10,918,603	3,430,391	816,236	490,559
Not classified	213	2,783,482	836,959	109,532	147,761

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 9B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 2A.- Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Total	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	252,112	23	63	439	1,430	962	311	75
Alabama	65	4,777	0	0	10	36	14	3	2
Alaska	7	641	0	0	3	1	1	0	2
Arizona	38	2,764	1	1	3	25	5	2	1
Arkansas	34	2,551	1	1	2	15	12	3	0
California	297	21,019	3	9	61	142	59	18	5
Colorado	52	3,845	0	1	8	24	15	4	0
Connecticut	41	3,135	0	1	9	10	15	6	0
Delaware	9	744	0	0	0	4	3	2	0
District of Columbia	16	1,360	0	0	4	3	3	5	1
Florida	102	7,614	1	2	17	50	20	8	4
Georgia	96	7,066	0	1	12	51	25	6	1
Hawaii	15	1,094	0	0	3	6	5	1	0
Idaho	11	924	0	0	0	3	7	1	0
Illinois	155	11,816	1	3	24	60	51	12	4
Indiana	70	5,377	0	1	11	28	23	6	1
Iowa	55	4,873	0	0	3	17	21	11	3
Kansas	49	3,697	0	0	2	31	15	1	0
Kentucky	48	3,661	0	2	6	17	19	2	2
Louisiana	31	2,403	0	1	3	11	14	2	0
Maine	31	2,369	0	0	7	8	12	4	0
Maryland	56	4,440	1	0	5	24	17	7	2
Massachusetts	115	9,146	2	3	13	30	43	23	1
Michigan	104	7,858	0	4	14	47	27	10	2
Minnesota	85	6,508	0	0	17	33	22	9	4
Mississippi	41	3,008	0	2	5	23	8	1	2
Missouri	94	7,132	0	0	17	39	31	6	1
Montana	25	1,470	3	1	10	6	5	0	0
Nebraska	33	2,718	0	0	2	14	14	2	1
Nevada	8	574	0	0	2	3	3	0	0
New Hampshire	28	2,173	0	0	7	7	10	3	1
New Jersey	54	4,315	0	1	2	28	17	3	3
New Mexico	29	2,040	0	2	4	14	7	2	0
New York	246	19,064	1	7	28	103	66	36	5
North Carolina	122	9,087	2	0	6	74	30	8	2
North Dakota	20	1,453	0	0	5	13	1	0	1
Ohio	133	10,133	1	3	16	63	34	14	2
Oklahoma	46	3,509	0	0	4	26	12	3	1
Oregon	44	3,453	0	0	7	20	11	3	3
Pennsylvania	190	14,930	3	5	21	60	73	24	4
Rhode Island	12	1,167	0	0	1	0	5	5	1
South Carolina	60	4,404	0	3	4	30	19	4	0
South Dakota	18	1,422	0	0	2	7	9	0	0
Tennessee	73	5,545	0	2	11	34	21	2	3
Texas	172	13,158	1	2	16	78	60	14	1
Utah	14	1,170	0	0	0	5	6	3	0
Vermont	22	2,054	0	1	1	5	7	6	2
Virginia	81	6,312	2	1	14	27	23	12	2
Washington	59	4,151	0	2	10	32	9	6	0
West Virginia	27	2,080	0	0	2	16	8	1	0
Wisconsin	61	5,163	0	1	5	21	23	7	4
Wyoming	9	743	0	0	0	6	2	0	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 10A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 2B.- Public service hours per typical week and number of libraries by category of public service hours per typical week in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Public service hours per typical week							
		Total	Less than 20	20 to 39	40 to 59	60 to 79	80 to 99	100 to 119	120 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	252,112	23	63	439	1,430	962	311	75
Control									
Public	1,548	117,692	4	3	160	856	378	105	42
Private	1,755	134,420	19	60	279	574	584	206	33
Level [2]									
Total 4-year and above	2,032	170,787	7	21	148	596	908	301	51
Doctor's	514	47,402	2	4	25	83	226	144	30
Master's	855	71,917	3	8	44	231	466	90	13
Bachelor's	660	51,228	2	9	79	280	215	67	8
Less than 4-year	1,271	81,325	16	42	291	834	54	10	24
Size (FTE enrollment)									
Less than 1,500	1,754	122,427	21	62	365	790	408	88	20
1,500 to 4,999	984	78,556	1	0	62	468	329	107	17
5,000 or more	565	51,129	1	1	12	172	225	116	38
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]									
Research I and II	125	13,133	1	1	2	2	35	68	16
Doctoral I and II	110	10,902	0	0	2	6	59	34	9
Master's I and II	518	45,855	0	0	7	102	347	52	10
Baccalaureate I and II	606	51,455	2	3	14	191	301	87	8
Associate of Arts	1,175	76,631	10	31	231	813	59	10	21
Specialized	556	40,974	4	15	108	222	145	54	8
Not classified	213	13,161	6	13	75	94	16	6	3

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 10B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 3A.- Number served and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 1994	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	17,830,269	2,147,109	487,279	6,081,659
Alabama	65	216,432	42,599	5,645	111,941
Alaska	7	61,865	5,304	599	5,820
Arizona	38	201,746	44,291	6,669	113,731
Arkansas	34	122,505	14,446	2,987	49,473
California	297	1,749,246	216,937	42,618	680,655
Colorado	52	262,930	24,113	6,090	90,576
Connecticut	41	194,574	24,294	2,654	48,158
Delaware	9	64,980	9,266	930	19,387
District of Columbia	16	580,784	59,939	2,813	29,126
Florida	102	732,663	82,713	14,373	223,136
Georgia	96	433,720	49,297	10,283	167,687
Hawaii	15	122,513	10,214	1,607	22,510
Idaho	11	94,594	10,362	1,293	21,368
Illinois	156	772,690	122,514	17,022	267,307
Indiana	70	312,535	54,152	7,011	131,037
Iowa	55	271,075	21,077	4,073	81,768
Kansas	49	184,878	29,790	4,626	83,435
Kentucky	48	208,738	34,232	4,617	91,595
Louisiana	31	196,044	24,533	4,125	68,213
Maine	31	74,872	9,153	1,252	21,736
Maryland	56	372,517	42,649	6,266	109,119
Massachusetts	115	620,790	61,930	11,166	143,583
Michigan	104	541,336	110,737	11,132	207,772
Minnesota	85	331,175	32,024	6,872	127,711
Mississippi	41	165,161	33,264	2,628	58,587
Missouri	98	391,129	44,969	8,948	149,079
Montana	25	70,904	5,218	979	16,006
Nebraska	33	124,311	11,019	3,155	48,638
Nevada	8	62,203	10,325	1,528	28,131
New Hampshire	28	85,332	7,387	1,602	30,267
New Jersey	58	358,681	36,538	7,162	138,394
New Mexico	29	152,650	14,225	3,191	45,824
New York	246	1,499,417	175,492	30,190	513,552
North Carolina	122	447,435	64,127	13,687	204,527
North Dakota	20	70,742	8,160	1,118	19,175
Ohio	133	690,059	94,190	11,305	204,481
Oklahoma	46	187,476	20,825	6,912	113,324
Oregon	44	278,728	21,775	3,710	63,769
Pennsylvania	190	853,936	77,639	17,754	284,683
Rhode Island	12	223,337	13,656	1,243	19,398
South Carolina	60	228,926	28,516	5,482	99,969
South Dakota	18	65,298	5,859	1,260	25,673
Tennessee	73	271,645	32,832	6,674	172,020
Texas	172	1,182,671	136,972	149,893	384,187
Utah	14	197,527	25,081	4,652	85,956
Vermont	22	80,245	7,305	1,079	18,439
Virginia	81	410,760	44,982	9,878	141,993
Washington	59	411,807	35,267	6,566	125,304
West Virginia	27	101,532	8,724	1,464	28,675
Wisconsin	61	462,771	43,492	7,795	133,527
Wyoming	9	30,382	2,707	702	11,339

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

NOTE: This table was not included in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report but is similar to Table 11A in the 1990 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library survey

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Table 3B.- Number served and number of reference transactions per typical week, and total information service to groups, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Gate count per typical week	Reference transactions, including computer searches per typical week	Information service to groups, fiscal year 1994	
				Total number of presentations	Total number served
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	17,830,269	2,147,109	487,279	6,081,659
Control					
Public	1,548	11,725,523	1,476,729	226,972	4,260,345
Private	1,755	6,104,746	670,379	260,307	1,821,314
Level [2]					
Total 4-year and above	2,032	13,897,613	1,555,351	248,815	3,999,457
Doctor's	514	8,613,309	955,628	130,688	1,911,121
Master's	855	3,875,954	443,433	86,469	1,537,100
Bachelor's	660	1,395,407	154,631	31,331	545,105
Less than 4-year	1,271	3,932,657	591,757	238,464	2,082,202
Size (FTE enrollment)					
Less than 1,500	1,754	3,149,230	417,736	206,780	1,131,896
1,500 to 4,999	984	4,387,241	507,057	103,481	1,909,572
5,000 or more	565	10,293,798	1,222,315	177,019	3,040,191
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]					
Research I and II	125	4,956,865	526,706	71,005	1,005,937
Doctoral I and II	110	1,784,399	201,765	29,530	479,186
Master's I and II	518	3,598,437	423,912	77,958	1,401,545
Baccalaureate I and II	606	1,787,106	170,234	36,029	638,971
Associate of Arts	1,175	3,874,273	587,263	232,184	2,054,845
Specialized	556	1,537,584	180,299	26,135	355,655
Not classified	213	291,604	56,929	14,438	145,519

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table was not included in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report but is similar to Table 11B in the 1990 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 4A.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	776,447,422	237	147	219	229	495	663	744	269	143	157
Alabama	65	11,772,372	4	2	2	7	14	16	8	8	2	2
Alaska	7	1,923,421	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Arizona	38	10,085,097	5	2	3	1	7	12	5	0	0	3
Arkansas	34	5,140,876	1	0	4	5	5	6	9	3	0	1
California	297	73,255,719	29	12	32	21	38	68	53	12	13	19
Colorado	52	10,337,080	8	3	6	4	9	3	10	4	2	3
Connecticut	41	18,850,009	2	1	2	3	9	4	10	6	1	3
Delaware	9	2,872,909	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	1
District of Columbia	16	9,059,276	1	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	2	4
Florida	102	20,338,714	11	8	9	2	13	24	22	2	6	5
Georgia	96	16,861,198	10	4	8	5	20	17	21	6	1	4
Hawaii	15	4,106,342	1	0	1	1	3	4	4	0	0	1
Idaho	11	2,421,702	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	2	0
Illinois	155	42,355,373	10	12	9	9	24	29	39	9	6	8
Indiana	70	19,786,705	11	6	3	1	2	8	26	7	1	5
Iowa	55	11,655,027	2	2	4	1	6	16	17	4	1	2
Kansas	49	9,937,278	0	0	1	12	10	13	5	4	2	2
Kentucky	48	10,271,214	7	1	3	3	5	4	15	6	2	2
Louisiana	31	11,768,712	1	1	0	1	2	4	8	8	4	2
Maine	31	4,145,832	4	2	5	2	4	7	2	2	3	0
Maryland	56	12,791,607	2	3	2	5	7	11	16	4	4	2
Massachusetts	115	39,057,165	7	4	8	4	12	30	25	10	9	6
Michigan	104	25,435,560	8	6	6	9	17	22	20	7	5	4
Minnesota	85	14,366,311	11	4	8	9	16	8	17	8	3	1
Mississippi	41	5,931,719	0	2	2	4	11	6	12	1	3	0
Missouri	94	16,567,383	4	9	7	3	15	24	20	6	3	3
Montana	25	2,005,831	3	3	8	0	1	6	2	0	2	0
Nebraska	33	6,292,308	1	3	3	5	3	3	10	2	2	1
Nevada	8	1,750,181	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
New Hampshire	28	4,642,725	0	4	5	5	3	3	5	1	0	2
New Jersey	54	17,021,996	0	1	2	3	4	13	16	9	4	2
New Mexico	29	4,694,810	4	1	3	1	9	3	5	1	1	1
New York	246	71,685,774	18	14	6	8	18	51	69	37	11	14
North Carolina	122	25,150,312	3	3	5	21	29	23	24	4	5	5
North Dakota	20	2,170,343	0	3	2	5	1	6	1	1	1	0
Ohio	133	33,568,352	11	3	15	8	18	25	28	10	5	10
Oklahoma	46	9,462,761	0	3	5	6	7	8	9	4	2	2
Oregon	44	8,477,113	1	1	3	1	11	11	8	5	1	2
Pennsylvania	190	39,497,248	22	6	4	8	24	38	56	19	8	5
Rhode Island	12	5,187,448	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	2
South Carolina	60	9,562,031	3	0	5	5	14	8	17	4	3	1
South Dakota	18	2,346,474	0	2	0	1	4	4	5	2	0	0
Tennessee	73	13,350,437	5	2	2	4	10	26	14	5	2	3
Texas	172	43,879,266	4	7	7	15	27	33	42	18	11	8
Utah	14	6,770,453	3	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	3
Vermont	22	3,040,800	1	2	0	1	4	7	5	1	0	1
Virginia	81	18,553,700	6	0	3	9	15	9	21	11	3	4
Washington	59	12,496,784	6	4	6	2	17	10	5	6	1	2
West Virginia	27	4,835,032	1	0	2	0	5	5	12	1	0	1
Wisconsin	61	17,369,160	2	1	4	3	9	17	12	7	3	3
Wyoming	9	1,541,484	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

NOTE: This table is similar to Table 5A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 4B.- Number of volumes of books, bound serials, and bound government documents held at the end of the year, and number of libraries by number of volumes by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Volumes held at end of year	Number of libraries in volume category									
			Less than 5,000	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 to 499,999	500,000 to 999,999	1,000,000 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	776,447,422	237	147	219	229	495	663	744	269	143	157
Control												
Public	1,548	449,762,826	30	44	79	145	332	330	238	145	99	106
Private	1,755	326,684,596	207	103	140	84	163	333	506	124	44	51
Level [2]												
Total 4-year and above	2,032	724,534,843	65	53	79	71	160	367	673	264	143	157
Doctor's	514	495,291,020	8	6	8	6	8	38	127	75	88	150
Master's	855	167,175,683	17	18	18	17	48	157	372	152	49	7
Bachelor's	660	61,465,053	40	29	53	48	102	172	174	37	5	0
Less than 4-year	1,271	51,912,579	172	94	140	158	335	296	71	5	0	0
Size (FTE enrollment)												
Less than 1,500	1,754	114,526,875	233	126	188	176	288	341	363	33	4	2
1,500 to 4,999	984	147,965,325	3	20	31	52	193	228	292	129	29	7
5,000 or more	565	513,955,222	1	1	0	1	14	94	89	107	110	148
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]												
Research I and II	125	336,562,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13	110
Doctoral I and II	110	87,076,878	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	19	44	35
Master's I and II	518	153,340,734	1	0	3	3	5	52	216	163	67	8
Baccalaureate I and II	606	95,481,934	1	4	6	6	31	186	292	63	14	3
Associate of Arts	1,175	51,226,416	131	69	108	155	333	304	71	4	0	0
Specialized	556	44,413,683	42	44	62	54	89	111	132	18	3	1
Not classified	213	8,345,640	62	30	40	11	37	9	21	1	2	0

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 5B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 5A.- Number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and number of volumes, units, and linear feet added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Number held at the end of the year				Number added during the year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives in linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Books and bound serials volumes	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	929,248,580	4,131,208	34,959,196	94,531,358	21,543,879	46,071,716	220,493	865,480	2,720,516
Alabama	65	17,954,059	55,059	435,005	1,314,935	392,856	758,194	1,987	9,744	69,352
Alaska	7	1,708,863	12,843	31,664	528,834	56,095	116,289	845	1,033	3,254
Arizona	38	15,256,996	23,561	531,436	1,808,323	347,904	515,067	2,737	50,623	76,091
Arkansas	34	6,641,135	46,435	217,765	114,804	142,063	209,528	2,873	5,751	2,169
California	297	86,400,096	380,450	3,755,202	18,974,108	1,836,804	3,673,402	37,146	62,831	246,416
Colorado	52	15,649,081	67,700	644,948	554,114	301,913	1,142,704	1,671	63,649	38,331
Connecticut	41	12,840,759	79,492	638,326	2,686,324	395,935	603,126	3,845	35,701	31,113
Delaware	9	4,076,649	27,135	127,753	45,987	83,575	298,677	647	1,912	907
District of Columbia	16	11,906,375	108,283	35,278	396,987	238,855	541,192	3,821	2,330	65,209
Florida	102	33,617,749	54,004	1,074,757	930,083	650,817	1,756,532	4,683	17,890	19,219
Georgia	96	28,465,976	74,867	906,551	933,282	488,376	1,479,222	5,120	28,506	64,496
Hawaii	15	8,030,789	7,099	258,568	79,661	115,058	375,776	1,706	3,103	2,165
Idaho	11	3,836,213	13,065	376,272	235,332	90,053	167,661	214	4,704	19,334
Illinois	155	37,905,573	146,001	2,964,002	2,193,857	1,066,836	1,812,834	8,184	41,067	52,024
Indiana	70	14,741,759	91,599	1,542,393	1,341,084	585,077	898,954	4,040	78,620	61,076
Iowa	55	10,953,613	44,739	537,673	1,091,594	328,638	588,592	2,602	15,111	46,873
Kansas	49	12,352,780	34,422	379,290	2,973,081	256,279	526,890	1,701	7,092	90,078
Kentucky	48	15,880,386	66,428	303,155	1,072,767	240,499	1,932,301	2,910	5,300	8,094
Louisiana	31	20,916,497	95,419	579,893	543,578	292,131	747,563	11,892	9,027	22,367
Maine	31	6,111,450	16,603	98,069	158,424	152,319	286,285	1,392	7,826	6,192
Maryland	56	13,166,272	80,383	564,833	2,019,210	353,975	568,687	5,380	4,981	34,991
Massachusetts	115	34,276,492	206,561	1,424,685	4,216,425	1,135,193	1,666,222	7,320	36,182	83,474
Michigan	104	30,965,274	190,445	1,164,732	3,279,979	709,601	1,055,027	3,998	17,709	205,734
Minnesota	85	12,347,427	62,887	702,516	1,367,094	353,214	849,045	3,784	11,034	35,047
Mississippi	41	10,523,168	71,243	166,920	253,111	118,369	361,937	2,149	5,676	2,253
Missouri	94	20,665,020	71,882	746,182	645,139	465,085	1,129,133	3,734	12,458	37,595
Montana	25	4,543,671	26,059	221,060	167,412	193,059	204,473	2,103	4,595	1,289
Nebraska	33	9,012,679	32,144	180,965	128,693	250,869	381,352	367	4,321	1,804
Nevada	8	4,290,696	9,298	155,557	275,191	90,749	243,497	445	4,278	32,100
New Hampshire	28	5,362,014	19,696	294,698	306,049	147,500	270,102	720	10,484	29,710
New Jersey	54	14,861,969	131,393	674,953	1,296,829	403,439	548,025	3,626	9,630	29,592
New Mexico	29	9,835,555	28,237	303,338	1,268,939	181,847	482,747	644	6,636	5,936
New York	246	83,570,684	418,149	1,405,889	4,158,160	1,658,556	3,628,986	8,826	25,368	510,693
North Carolina	122	28,629,063	116,142	886,367	1,152,543	734,041	1,729,139	8,059	23,116	32,621
North Dakota	20	3,272,989	21,297	313,073	149,038	60,979	159,075	264	4,831	681
Ohio	133	30,477,444	139,454	1,472,766	3,522,087	893,704	1,272,876	9,175	33,635	81,494
Oklahoma	46	17,042,313	28,283	546,324	574,465	255,030	751,851	586	19,643	34,532
Oregon	44	10,719,974	88,368	1,190,969	564,743	236,145	540,803	2,183	11,019	5,832
Pennsylvania	190	44,815,524	123,078	1,060,154	13,246,279	1,160,397	2,308,797	8,772	16,357	192,124
Rhode Island	12	4,669,346	22,362	160,399	1,733,910	233,537	808,217	1,288	2,193	50,256
South Carolina	60	11,682,386	36,511	505,854	713,111	267,722	539,392	3,845	11,241	13,171
South Dakota	18	3,134,846	12,405	129,144	134,325	75,295	172,394	1,033	2,641	5,989
Tennessee	73	18,192,174	124,800	717,965	510,024	341,927	895,112	17,156	15,704	32,638
Texas	172	60,101,936	266,303	1,311,979	9,310,932	1,292,064	2,699,407	8,466	42,941	176,075
Utah	14	8,905,697	40,236	551,067	1,093,285	239,308	510,325	1,476	13,768	51,934
Vermont	22	2,512,761	36,106	303,849	320,619	94,062	140,788	327	5,659	7,450
Virginia	81	28,503,524	73,465	742,703	1,421,113	569,051	1,482,546	4,796	19,308	46,503
Washington	59	11,103,125	83,142	429,022	1,408,938	348,484	1,038,407	1,389	10,730	27,258
West Virginia	27	5,597,064	55,395	106,289	533,597	85,545	394,536	3,917	5,908	15,897
Wisconsin	61	18,143,520	64,804	906,310	726,492	431,747	733,240	4,498	18,391	41,978
Wyoming	9	3,077,172	5,477	180,637	56,467	101,307	74,789	149	3,220	9,106

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

NOTE: This table is similar to Table 6A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 5B.- Number of units and linear feet held at the end of the year and number of volumes, units, and linear feet added during the year by material collection category, in academic libraries by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Number held at the end of the year				Number added during the year				
		Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives in linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units	Books and bound serials volumes	Physical units of microforms	Manuscripts and archives linear feet	Cartographic materials units	Graphic materials units
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	929,248,580	4,131,208	34,959,196	94,531,358	21,543,879	46,071,716	220,493	865,480	2,720,516
Control										
Public	1,548	641,882,862	2,462,143	26,760,574	66,080,943	12,373,248	28,198,961	112,263	670,713	1,426,699
Private	1,755	287,365,718	1,669,065	8,198,621	28,450,415	9,170,630	17,872,755	108,230	194,768	1,293,817
Level [2]										
Total 4-year and above	2,032	891,780,311	3,969,454	34,670,605	90,736,613	19,647,927	43,496,143	214,780	851,683	2,612,448
Doctor's	514	594,260,012	2,769,850	30,122,748	77,013,203	13,127,338	25,782,343	140,964	679,624	2,121,132
Master's	855	264,804,102	945,269	3,623,370	10,662,311	4,733,309	15,130,061	55,665	133,686	371,259
Bachelor's	660	31,809,422	250,776	877,274	2,976,115	1,767,584	2,532,972	18,001	37,121	114,412
Less than 4-year	1,271	37,468,269	161,754	288,591	3,794,745	1,895,951	2,575,573	5,713	13,797	108,069
Size (FTE enrollment)										
Less than 1,500	1,754	87,452,713	624,615	1,554,509	9,023,953	3,651,174	7,047,051	56,996	55,514	339,265
1,500 to 4,999	984	174,771,473	776,078	3,144,482	8,500,929	4,292,620	10,430,464	30,624	110,592	375,359
5,000 or more	565	667,024,393	2,730,515	30,260,205	77,006,476	13,600,085	28,594,201	132,873	699,375	2,005,893
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]										
Research I and II	125	376,379,098	2,009,015	22,247,899	61,766,592	8,495,004	15,000,264	98,194	609,545	1,655,995
Doctoral I and II	110	132,037,157	435,057	5,433,440	9,932,686	2,590,766	6,319,090	22,353	112,174	272,893
Master's I and II	518	274,245,116	819,897	4,250,538	7,883,419	4,139,087	13,738,051	30,764	144,926	239,820
Baccalaureate I and II	606	60,229,846	420,803	1,633,662	3,433,864	2,572,055	4,534,724	36,956	53,090	112,948
Associate of Arts	1,175	36,658,962	153,137	276,409	3,711,982	1,847,672	2,515,772	4,964	13,325	101,166
Specialized	556	40,865,909	253,901	1,021,183	7,224,694	1,508,324	2,863,092	21,854	29,499	313,808
Not classified	213	8,832,492	39,398	96,064	578,120	390,971	1,100,723	6,409	2,920	23,886

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 6B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 6A.- Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category and state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [2]	Films and video materials	Computer files [2]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	422,267,288	66,508,575	6,212,409	158,344,531	9,268,687	3,392,189	464,940
Alabama	65	7,764,574	1,717,682	82,904	7,070,650	126,315	68,319	6,885
Alaska	7	1,269,348	107,637	2,901	351,560	23,872	7,016	255
Arizona	38	4,434,843	573,969	63,296	1,066,888	88,036	54,099	4,214
Arkansas	34	3,346,114	726,913	63,316	3,047,643	51,512	25,870	1,114
California	297	35,684,737	4,932,304	943,279	9,763,191	770,579	296,201	54,539
Colorado	52	5,812,630	1,448,092	90,834	2,423,901	92,200	53,537	12,524
Connecticut	41	6,284,558	1,143,283	78,674	3,482,819	107,814	53,004	1,096
Delaware	9	1,436,940	218,091	28,338	659,920	8,789	9,823	350
District of Columbia	16	4,618,992	174,248	56,575	1,063,774	77,832	18,391	415
Florida	102	12,124,358	1,951,971	184,810	2,294,038	221,216	124,971	6,147
Georgia	96	6,351,485	1,589,619	82,158	3,361,943	154,252	72,061	5,562
Hawaii	15	1,931,623	233,329	52,959	400,031	30,233	26,048	1,277
Idaho	11	1,683,354	441,404	29,370	576,084	28,135	12,926	1,302
Illinois	155	18,658,991	3,081,525	259,940	6,353,640	511,154	192,283	7,635
Indiana	70	9,231,876	1,349,047	137,131	3,317,569	169,319	60,592	14,354
Iowa	55	7,754,864	744,248	179,054	2,022,423	130,610	55,645	3,982
Kansas	49	5,414,557	1,228,497	74,031	2,214,425	89,148	34,442	4,786
Kentucky	48	6,576,431	1,142,412	76,771	2,493,694	153,954	53,609	13,860
Louisiana	31	5,345,218	1,233,864	77,722	4,047,513	138,871	27,303	2,529
Maine	31	2,313,489	947,153	38,387	806,616	61,300	15,643	826
Maryland	56	7,595,150	1,179,889	98,379	3,418,345	137,448	66,312	14,810
Massachusetts	115	15,371,965	1,320,506	446,550	4,577,700	556,807	103,686	8,391
Michigan	104	12,528,194	1,541,156	168,828	3,960,087	204,098	100,009	47,702
Minnesota	85	10,931,887	1,678,964	97,690	1,562,895	130,532	74,544	12,135
Mississippi	41	4,410,471	706,229	38,412	1,374,961	89,459	50,254	5,844
Missouri	94	10,295,764	2,187,153	122,251	4,624,597	268,256	67,778	9,121
Montana	25	1,319,670	751,362	17,708	1,965,764	31,353	19,459	1,356
Nebraska	33	3,804,018	653,749	45,269	694,238	66,663	28,436	3,117
Nevada	8	837,280	173,658	8,153	348,457	31,856	11,082	509
New Hampshire	28	1,855,584	756,465	45,612	328,506	44,485	11,939	1,413
New Jersey	54	8,032,602	903,503	94,238	2,312,889	178,296	72,094	6,643
New Mexico	29	3,090,975	202,077	60,536	3,111,156	68,964	17,780	2,223
New York	246	43,535,884	3,721,489	462,488	17,350,095	1,345,012	223,051	40,097
North Carolina	122	15,499,039	2,599,033	161,619	5,115,703	386,164	138,690	20,532
North Dakota	20	1,499,207	433,537	35,924	231,889	31,328	15,446	1,580
Ohio	133	17,859,095	2,621,880	223,475	5,888,785	362,403	108,461	16,781
Oklahoma	46	5,516,863	2,025,743	63,368	3,862,012	104,396	46,686	1,765
Oregon	44	5,159,588	956,253	70,124	1,295,059	113,958	50,409	710
Pennsylvania	190	22,269,952	2,117,919	286,715	7,588,646	560,397	165,590	17,734
Rhode Island	12	1,561,578	237,039	32,656	744,219	41,774	10,575	2,169
South Carolina	60	7,145,862	708,014	117,508	1,927,168	121,876	52,087	11,764
South Dakota	18	1,665,350	510,295	13,559	775,090	32,732	11,028	13,024
Tennessee	73	9,180,101	1,205,271	93,677	3,700,838	161,795	70,281	15,862
Texas	172	26,060,240	5,384,313	295,698	12,343,023	492,097	209,702	33,043
Utah	14	4,455,147	602,346	55,226	3,509,157	65,745	23,532	3,713
Vermont	22	2,216,258	1,051,409	35,419	948,983	27,310	12,881	1,246
Virginia	81	12,378,718	1,699,523	163,622	2,557,512	219,627	113,468	7,491
Washington	59	5,948,081	1,856,331	115,701	1,784,362	126,390	88,155	5,083
West Virginia	27	3,254,461	208,617	33,580	721,834	52,735	26,331	2,022
Wisconsin	61	8,748,712	1,350,094	100,494	2,891,221	175,761	132,147	12,167
Wyoming	9	201,609	179,468	5,481	11,016	3,830	8,515	1,243

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

[2] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'

NOTE: This table is similar to table 7A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 6B.- Number of unduplicated titles held at the end of the year in academic libraries by material collection category, and control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [3]	Films and video materials	Computer files [3]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	422,267,288	66,908,575	6,212,409	158,344,531	9,268,687	3,392,189	464,940
Control								
Public	1,548	247,183,246	51,070,524	3,345,465	107,299,793	4,729,134	2,270,725	319,877
Private	1,755	175,084,042	15,838,051	2,866,943	51,044,738	4,539,553	1,121,464	145,063
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	2,032	378,373,227	64,689,014	5,738,706	154,437,512	7,795,986	2,166,838	319,382
Doctor's	514	217,400,365	37,541,012	3,816,722	84,024,846	4,244,561	916,820	146,823
Master's	855	114,783,737	23,047,011	1,473,101	63,782,328	2,501,269	877,947	87,786
Bachelor's	660	45,783,631	3,926,583	442,945	6,430,671	1,041,611	369,838	75,703
Less than 4-year	1,271	43,894,061	1,819,561	473,703	3,907,019	1,472,700	1,225,351	145,558
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	1,754	89,141,805	6,435,750	1,201,698	22,685,610	2,419,501	911,608	195,621
1,500 to 4,999	984	102,368,524	16,837,545	1,308,261	44,151,058	2,365,178	1,193,613	102,036
5,000 or more	565	230,756,959	43,235,280	3,702,450	91,507,863	4,484,007	1,286,968	167,282
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	125	122,858,218	15,730,298	2,110,909	37,690,541	2,315,416	415,945	32,066
Doctoral I and II	110	48,339,458	12,664,542	1,026,778	19,650,848	1,024,567	206,346	53,651
Master's I and II	518	102,307,722	26,382,322	1,121,701	74,059,956	1,906,543	688,778	82,863
Baccalaureate I and II	606	66,378,921	5,974,472	620,462	12,808,060	1,480,674	501,686	57,057
Associate of Arts	1,175	43,287,854	1,798,443	451,568	3,797,216	1,426,530	1,191,718	140,115
Specialized	556	33,307,369	3,575,289	781,234	9,251,880	928,076	304,229	74,504
Not classified	213	5,787,746	383,209	99,758	1,086,031	186,880	83,487	24,684

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution; the 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 7B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 7A.- Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [2]	Films and video materials	Computer files [2]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	12,830,647	3,173,709	226,767	9,799,683	342,861	364,264	83,239
Alabama	65	259,977	58,941	3,677	158,080	6,199	6,306	2,388
Alaska	7	33,236	4,476	264	12,665	915	745	68
Arizona	38	168,451	21,935	1,995	56,146	3,862	8,940	1,344
Arkansas	34	124,372	35,859	1,092	109,530	2,061	2,725	456
California	297	990,373	216,492	38,925	583,826	25,680	31,658	4,565
Colorado	52	203,340	64,796	4,114	137,560	2,899	5,429	2,334
Connecticut	41	139,130	67,913	4,474	220,410	6,762	3,912	517
Delaware	9	49,973	8,919	837	99,528	55	1,005	53
District of Columbia	16	143,565	9,929	2,380	99,526	3,288	1,997	261
Florida	102	405,654	70,687	5,214	131,198	8,938	13,449	2,452
Georgia	96	201,025	57,275	4,599	198,674	3,568	7,513	1,879
Hawaii	15	61,437	11,183	842	27,005	1,139	1,989	374
Idaho	11	36,093	18,020	1,168	32,373	817	1,004	346
Illinois	155	581,802	163,511	8,757	293,111	14,733	19,419	3,828
Indiana	70	306,690	59,182	5,184	338,576	4,991	6,978	1,969
Iowa	55	377,786	37,772	4,871	78,513	3,887	5,217	1,046
Kansas	49	144,108	48,599	2,061	116,151	2,929	4,324	1,357
Kentucky	48	166,413	40,279	2,535	606,938	4,414	4,521	2,598
Louisiana	31	142,875	53,209	1,706	181,374	5,303	3,670	994
Maine	31	115,397	29,152	1,267	77,524	2,636	2,106	380
Maryland	56	255,905	66,206	4,173	166,297	5,046	6,297	1,476
Massachusetts	115	502,801	66,452	11,932	251,009	20,071	9,714	2,486
Michigan	104	402,676	118,288	7,608	297,955	14,956	8,899	2,098
Minnesota	85	284,210	120,109	3,654	101,562	4,848	7,717	2,430
Mississippi	41	103,983	25,371	1,267	119,689	5,362	3,999	2,261
Missouri	94	289,212	89,759	7,620	254,701	11,279	8,740	2,431
Montana	25	58,576	32,621	923	109,749	1,228	2,214	351
Nebraska	33	140,202	47,670	1,736	129,642	4,402	3,034	536
Nevada	8	38,716	6,856	403	20,327	645	1,695	243
New Hampshire	28	188,095	89,147	1,237	37,389	903	1,610	351
New Jersey	54	211,082	59,326	3,233	259,519	3,394	6,561	792
New Mexico	29	109,194	5,546	1,077	88,598	3,309	1,904	296
New York	246	1,075,452	184,616	11,498	817,463	45,680	28,516	7,864
North Carolina	122	418,042	141,759	7,163	363,848	10,968	16,619	4,186
North Dakota	20	76,755	30,401	2,399	26,962	407	1,525	604
Ohio	133	542,626	75,415	7,147	325,087	10,346	14,126	2,355
Oklahoma	46	140,296	66,732	3,826	422,304	2,715	4,802	908
Oregon	44	140,334	38,464	3,941	65,952	4,127	6,321	441
Pennsylvania	190	670,825	108,065	9,737	507,655	17,923	18,841	2,904
Rhode Island	12	66,328	14,150	2,648	72,510	8,977	1,115	1,505
South Carolina	60	190,623	49,960	4,548	151,982	4,044	5,288	831
South Dakota	18	55,778	29,662	394	78,542	897	1,087	301
Tennessee	73	230,886	53,789	4,174	208,615	8,038	8,752	2,497
Texas	172	831,381	215,113	8,954	604,142	21,153	23,002	5,086
Utah	14	157,045	30,642	1,327	196,591	1,391	1,974	528
Vermont	22	71,524	20,091	997	54,141	915	1,322	619
Virginia	81	417,664	98,868	7,789	167,534	7,226	12,741	2,733
Washington	59	208,458	104,382	3,721	118,189	7,114	8,463	1,217
West Virginia	27	63,815	14,088	2,691	45,744	3,813	2,893	1,198
Wisconsin	61	227,903	78,928	2,622	175,175	6,445	10,727	2,411
Wyoming	9	8,564	13,104	369	2,101	160	860	93

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials,' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 8A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 7B.- Number of unduplicated titles added during the year by material collection category, and by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Books and bound serials	Government documents not elsewhere classified	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Sound recordings [3]	Films and video materials	Computer files [3]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	12,830,647	3,173,709	226,767	9,799,683	342,861	364,264	83,239
Control								
Public	1,548	7,441,611	2,390,297	105,213	5,994,633	173,216	219,384	47,483
Private	1,755	5,389,036	783,412	121,554	3,805,050	169,644	144,880	35,756
Level [2]								
Total 4-year and above	2,032	11,329,318	2,958,732	191,442	9,396,386	300,729	236,733	63,746
Doctor's	514	6,718,281	1,387,609	103,773	4,219,898	179,458	91,590	22,972
Master's	855	3,240,406	1,261,084	62,337	4,665,379	83,749	95,006	25,314
Bachelor's	660	1,360,432	304,087	24,403	499,333	37,196	49,872	15,339
Less than 4-year	1,271	1,501,329	214,977	35,325	403,297	42,131	127,531	19,493
Size (FTE enrollment)								
Less than 1,500	1,754	2,738,825	421,402	76,996	1,796,795	94,329	113,285	27,493
1,500 to 4,999	984	2,953,880	991,479	51,299	2,949,916	93,238	124,272	24,284
5,000 or more	565	7,137,942	1,760,828	98,472	5,052,972	155,293	126,707	31,462
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]								
Research I and II	125	3,958,124	477,343	43,658	1,644,212	68,252	43,612	10,575
Doctoral I and II	110	1,506,249	486,696	31,221	1,282,087	53,736	21,402	5,839
Master's I and II	518	2,737,427	1,338,141	43,700	4,359,261	76,715	66,843	18,360
Baccalaureate I and II	606	1,865,973	438,681	26,884	1,334,539	60,586	65,253	14,751
Associate of Arts	1,175	1,457,631	212,634	33,702	398,993	41,511	123,954	19,063
Specialized	556	1,054,769	196,743	38,039	654,679	36,304	31,840	10,285
Not classified	213	250,475	23,471	9,563	125,913	5,756	11,361	2,368

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Sound recordings' was previously labeled 'Audio materials' and 'Computer files' was previously labeled 'Machine readable materials.'
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 8B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D. TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 8A.- Number and percent of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	95,843	100.0%	26,726	27.9%	40,381	42.1%	326	0.3%	28,411	29.6%
Alabama	65	1,583	1.7	430	27.2	571	36.1	4	.3	578	36.5
Alaska	7	225	.2	60	26.8	93	41.1	1	.3	72	31.8
Arizona	38	1,370	1.4	339	24.7	638	46.6	0	0	393	28.7
Arkansas	34	731	.8	187	25.5	269	36.9	11	1.6	263	36.0
California	297	9,536	9.9	2,329	24.4	4,156	43.6	14	.1	3,037	31.8
Colorado	52	1,273	1.3	328	25.8	569	44.7	40	3.1	337	26.4
Connecticut	41	1,512	1.6	496	32.8	644	42.6	2	.1	369	24.4
Delaware	9	338	.4	105	31.1	158	46.8	0	0	74	22.1
District of Columbia	16	1,161	1.2	353	30.4	558	48.0	2	.2	248	21.4
Florida	102	3,369	3.5	901	26.7	1,528	45.4	15	.5	925	27.5
Georgia	96	2,247	2.3	678	30.2	966	43.0	4	.2	600	26.7
Hawaii	15	528	.6	151	28.5	192	36.4	3	.5	183	34.6
Idaho	11	355	.4	80	22.4	150	42.1	0	0	126	35.5
Illinois	155	4,999	5.2	1,294	25.9	2,165	43.3	14	.3	1,525	30.5
Indiana	70	2,201	2.3	597	27.1	913	41.5	13	.6	678	30.8
Iowa	55	1,201	1.3	324	27.0	488	40.7	4	.3	384	32.0
Kansas	49	957	1.0	278	29.0	366	38.2	4	.4	309	32.3
Kentucky	48	1,458	1.5	391	26.8	551	37.8	2	.2	514	35.2
Louisiana	31	1,187	1.2	383	32.3	494	41.6	5	.4	305	25.7
Maine	31	473	.5	143	30.1	170	36.1	2	.5	157	33.3
Maryland	56	1,883	2.0	539	28.6	874	46.4	1	.1	469	24.9
Massachusetts	115	4,469	4.7	1,413	31.6	1,900	42.5	15	.3	1,141	25.5
Michigan	104	3,162	3.3	843	26.7	1,196	37.8	16	.5	1,106	35.0
Minnesota	85	1,540	1.6	440	28.5	529	34.3	3	.2	569	36.9
Mississippi	41	965	1.0	240	24.9	317	32.9	2	.2	405	42.0
Missouri	94	1,907	2.0	519	27.2	815	42.7	3	.2	570	29.9
Montana	25	275	.3	74	26.8	122	44.3	0	.2	79	28.7
Nebraska	33	705	.7	200	28.4	334	47.4	4	.5	167	23.7
Nevada	8	274	.3	72	26.1	124	45.1	0	0	79	28.8
New Hampshire	28	560	.6	151	26.9	250	44.6	1	.2	159	28.3
New Jersey	54	2,269	2.4	652	28.7	1,093	48.2	10	.5	514	22.6
New Mexico	29	803	.8	188	23.4	322	40.1	1	.2	292	36.3
New York	246	8,457	8.8	2,806	33.2	3,478	41.1	29	.3	2,144	25.4
North Carolina	122	3,020	3.2	900	29.8	1,398	46.3	2	.1	720	23.8
North Dakota	20	301	.3	89	29.5	106	35.3	2	.6	104	34.6
Ohio	133	3,573	3.7	971	27.2	1,367	38.2	5	.1	1,230	34.4
Oklahoma	46	1,141	1.2	302	26.4	431	37.8	3	.3	405	35.5
Oregon	44	1,067	1.1	289	27.1	418	39.2	3	.3	356	33.4
Pennsylvania	190	4,827	5.0	1,353	28.0	2,048	42.4	21	.4	1,404	29.1
Rhode Island	12	668	.7	179	26.8	263	39.3	0	0	226	33.9
South Carolina	60	1,264	1.3	348	27.5	519	41.0	2	.1	396	31.3
South Dakota	18	245	.3	74	30.0	90	36.9	0	0	81	33.1
Tennessee	73	1,859	1.9	519	28.0	746	40.1	16	.9	577	31.0
Texas	172	5,863	6.1	1,537	26.2	2,665	45.5	24	.4	1,637	27.9
Utah	14	908	.9	261	28.7	322	35.4	2	.2	324	35.6
Vermont	22	377	.4	99	26.3	155	41.0	0	.1	123	32.5
Virginia	81	2,371	2.5	666	28.1	1,022	43.1	2	.1	682	28.8
Washington	59	1,779	1.9	428	24.1	805	45.3	5	.3	541	30.4
West Virginia	27	573	.6	134	23.4	239	41.6	4	.6	197	34.4
Wisconsin	61	1,843	1.9	528	28.7	713	38.7	6	.3	595	32.3
Wyoming	9	191	.2	67	35.2	80	41.8	1	.5	43	22.4

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
NOTE: Columns may not sum to total due to rounding of FTE staff. This table is similar to Table 4A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 8B.- Number and percent of FTE staff in academic libraries by staff category and by institutional control level, size, and Carnegie classification: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total FTE staff	Percent	Librarians and other professional		All other paid staff		Contributed service staff		Student assistants	
				FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent	FTE	Percent
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	95,843	100.0%	26,726	27.9%	40,381	42.1%	326	0.3%	28,411	29.6%
Control											
Public	1,548	58,457	61.0	15,748	26.9	25,928	44.4	133	.2	16,648	28.5
Private	1,755	37,386	39.0	10,978	29.4	14,453	38.7	193	.5	11,762	31.5
Level [2]											
Total 4-year and above	2,032	81,689	85.2	22,698	27.8	34,318	42.0	235	.3	24,438	29.9
Doctor's	514	53,158	55.5	14,524	27.3	24,238	45.6	74	.1	14,322	26.9
Master's	855	20,587	21.5	5,907	28.7	7,582	36.8	103	.5	6,996	34.0
Bachelor's	660	7,845	8.2	2,242	28.6	2,457	31.3	58	.7	3,089	39.4
Less than 4-year	1,271	14,154	14.8	4,028	28.5	6,063	42.8	91	.6	3,972	28.1
Size (FTE enrollment)											
Less than 1,500	1,754	15,773	16.5	4,790	30.4	5,207	33.0	180	1.1	5,595	35.5
1,500 to 4,999	984	21,217	22.1	6,187	29.2	8,523	40.2	49	.2	6,458	30.4
5,000 or more	565	58,853	61.4	15,749	26.8	26,651	45.3	96	.2	16,357	27.8
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]											
Research I and II	125	33,258	34.7	8,987	27.0	15,847	47.7	60	.2	8,364	25.1
Doctoral I and II	110	10,444	10.9	2,788	26.7	4,534	43.4	4	0	3,118	29.9
Master's I and II	518	19,250	20.1	5,416	28.1	7,425	38.6	40	.2	6,369	33.1
Baccalaureate I and II	606	10,612	11.1	2,885	27.2	3,392	32.0	87	.8	4,248	40.0
Associate of Arts	1,175	13,646	14.2	3,915	28.7	5,905	43.3	83	.6	3,743	27.4
Specialized	556	6,853	7.2	2,197	32.1	2,673	39.0	42	.6	1,942	28.3
Not classified	213	1,779	1.9	538	30.2	604	34.0	10	.6	627	35.2

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: Columns may not sum to total due to rounding of FTE staff. This table is similar to Table 4B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 9A.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	$4,013,332,555	43	135	261	531	408	583	561	368	413
Alabama	65	53,646,121	0	3	6	11	13	15	5	8	4
Alaska	7	10,601,380	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Arizona	38	55,838,537	1	3	3	4	5	9	7	1	5
Arkansas	34	25,199,351	0	1	2	8	7	3	8	0	5
California	297	435,320,525	2	10	23	43	24	66	61	26	42
Colorado	52	55,163,398	2	2	6	14	3	7	6	5	7
Connecticut	41	81,142,757	0	1	4	3	4	9	7	6	7
Delaware	9	17,463,484	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	2
District of Columbia	16	54,484,212	0	0	1	3	2	2	0	2	6
Florida	102	128,290,848	1	6	13	20	8	9	15	17	13
Georgia	96	91,583,232	1	3	10	14	19	19	16	6	8
Hawaii	15	23,343,723	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	1	3
Idaho	11	16,650,864	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	3
Illinois	155	193,100,446	3	6	13	20	24	20	35	20	14
Indiana	70	98,303,153	0	4	8	10	11	10	9	9	9
Iowa	55	53,195,235	0	1	2	7	9	20	10	3	3
Kansas	49	36,421,360	0	2	4	24	7	3	1	4	4
Kentucky	48	48,199,472	1	3	7	8	7	8	5	3	2
Louisiana	31	48,889,671	2	0	2	1	4	3	3	3	3
Maine	31	18,976,140	0	2	6	8	3	5	2	2	3
Maryland	56	77,427,299	0	1	2	5	5	11	17	6	9
Massachusetts	116	218,218,533	1	5	4	17	5	25	20	17	21
Michigan	104	130,734,377	0	4	11	24	7	14	21	9	14
Minnesota	85	67,049,905	2	7	11	20	12	8	11	2	5
Mississippi	41	28,711,006	0	2	7	7	2	9	8	3	3
Missouri	94	73,597,675	1	3	8	23	16	16	13	5	9
Montana	25	10,416,085	1	2	7	7	2	3	1	0	2
Nebraska	33	28,318,239	0	2	4	4	8	6	4	0	4
Nevada	8	16,057,144	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	2
New Hampshire	28	24,720,274	0	3	8	2	2	6	3	2	2
New Jersey	54	110,459,864	0	0	2	4	3	8	11	13	13
New Mexico	29	28,611,555	2	0	3	6	6	5	2	3	2
New York	246	357,444,546	5	14	9	23	16	41	32	43	63
North Carolina	122	137,895,380	0	3	6	21	25	33	18	4	12
North Dakota	20	10,510,391	0	1	5	4	4	3	1	0	2
Ohio	133	150,641,335	3	7	12	22	22	22	16	13	16
Oklahoma	46	39,742,697	0	1	3	11	6	7	8	5	4
Oregon	44	51,830,939	0	3	2	6	5	9	7	3	6
Pennsylvania	190	201,048,853	5	9	13	30	22	30	36	28	17
Rhode Island	12	27,600,987	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	2
South Carolina	60	46,793,644	1	2	3	13	11	9	11	5	5
South Dakota	18	9,415,083	0	1	2	3	4	1	4	2	1
Tennessee	73	65,856,498	0	3	6	16	10	15	10	3	7
Texas	172	218,871,360	1	3	12	25	18	28	31	25	28
Utah	14	36,228,179	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	0	4
Vermont	22	15,930,310	1	1	0	5	4	5	4	0	2
Virginia	81	105,364,315	1	4	2	10	15	14	13	10	12
Washington	59	73,635,787	1	2	3	5	6	11	19	4	8
West Virginia	27	18,119,198	1	0	2	3	5	9	5	0	2
Wisconsin	61	78,942,576	1	2	1	9	8	9	14	10	7
Wyoming	9	7,324,613	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

NOTE: This table is similar to Table 1A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 9B.- Total operating expenditures and number of libraries by category of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Number of libraries								
			Less than $20,000	$20,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $99,999	$100,000 to $199,999	$200,000 to $299,999	$300,000 to $499,999	$500,000 to $999,999	$1,000,000 to $1,999,999	$2,000,000 or more
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	$4,013,332,555	43	135	261	531	408	583	561	368	413
Control											
Public	1,548	2,441,579,701	2	13	62	204	195	281	293	214	284
Private	1,755	1,571,752,853	41	122	199	327	213	302	268	154	129
Level [2]											
Total 4-year and above	2,032	3,558,963,059	11	45	90	269	217	333	367	298	402
Doctor's	514	2,495,672,153	2	1	6	24	15	38	48	93	287
Master's	855	792,775,794	2	4	20	76	87	179	218	169	100
Bachelor's	660	266,617,378	7	40	64	168	115	116	100	36	14
Less than 4-year	1,271	454,369,496	32	90	171	262	191	250	194	70	11
Size (FTE enrollment)											
Less than 1,500	1,754	551,877,423	43	134	257	466	308	311	145	69	21
1,500 to 4,999	984	816,909,208	0	1	4	65	99	244	332	168	71
5,000 or more	565	2,644,545,923	0	0	0	0	1	28	84	131	321
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]											
Research I and II	125	1,622,320,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	124
Doctoral I and II	110	470,559,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	87
Master's I and II	518	750,136,280	0	0	0	10	16	67	139	159	127
Baccalaureate I and II	606	369,688,733	1	3	10	82	108	166	151	58	27
Associate of Arts	1,175	443,771,329	24	74	127	244	177	252	198	69	10
Specialized	556	297,179,447	9	34	74	128	79	82	62	55	33
Not classified	213	59,676,543	9	24	50	67	28	16	8	6	5

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 1B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 10A.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percent of total operating expenditures, by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percent of total operating expenditures	Information resources total [2]	Preservation	All other operating expenditures [3]
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	$4,013,332,555	$2,021,233,348	50.4%	$1,348,933,468	$46,554,495	$596,611,244
Alabama	65	53,646,121	25,409,423	47.4	19,995,746	654,703	7,586,249
Alaska	7	10,601,380	5,704,687	53.8	2,628,908	95,387	2,172,397
Arizona	38	55,838,537	26,972,550	48.3	19,015,537	584,560	9,265,891
Arkansas	34	25,199,351	11,287,464	44.8	9,284,885	168,137	4,458,865
California	297	435,320,525	241,915,701	55.6	130,766,770	5,653,218	56,984,837
Colorado	52	55,163,398	26,066,094	47.3	21,392,416	791,695	6,913,195
Connecticut	41	81,142,757	39,567,996	48.8	25,361,086	934,150	15,279,526
Delaware	9	17,463,484	7,445,969	42.6	6,778,576	158,641	3,080,298
District of Columbia	16	54,484,212	27,274,111	50.1	18,834,459	623,473	7,752,169
Florida	102	128,290,848	62,164,303	48.5	41,462,582	1,415,569	23,248,394
Georgia	96	91,583,232	41,705,705	45.5	33,989,746	829,923	15,087,858
Hawaii	15	23,343,723	12,749,730	54.6	7,265,035	333,932	2,995,026
Idaho	11	16,650,864	8,987,713	54.0	5,318,588	181,183	2,163,380
Illinois	155	193,100,446	101,758,547	52.7	63,004,870	2,399,147	25,937,882
Indiana	70	98,303,153	42,321,081	43.1	30,968,587	1,227,613	23,785,872
Iowa	55	53,195,235	24,645,459	46.3	18,177,992	614,869	9,756,915
Kansas	49	36,421,360	17,910,080	49.2	13,287,427	440,027	4,783,825
Kentucky	48	48,199,472	24,769,682	51.4	16,632,887	442,092	6,354,810
Louisiana	31	48,889,671	23,871,365	48.8	18,664,614	784,072	5,569,620
Maine	31	18,976,140	8,651,550	45.6	8,181,065	232,084	1,911,441
Maryland	56	77,427,299	39,614,011	51.2	25,326,360	659,509	11,827,420
Massachusetts	115	218,218,533	110,484,930	50.6	67,477,230	2,847,978	37,408,394
Michigan	104	130,734,377	65,720,637	50.3	45,169,055	1,512,088	18,332,597
Minnesota	85	67,049,905	35,510,517	53.0	22,033,353	852,150	8,653,885
Mississippi	41	28,711,006	13,711,257	47.8	10,810,201	341,956	3,847,593
Missouri	94	73,597,675	35,014,315	47.6	27,357,646	803,706	10,422,009
Montana	25	10,416,085	5,109,732	49.1	3,784,540	75,592	1,446,221
Nebraska	33	28,318,239	13,437,364	47.5	10,988,836	358,477	3,533,562
Nevada	8	16,057,144	7,439,539	46.3	5,708,043	196,893	2,712,669
New Hampshire	28	24,720,274	11,172,344	45.2	9,241,789	287,992	4,018,149
New Jersey	54	110,459,864	58,874,306	53.3	30,868,860	1,162,627	19,554,071
New Mexico	29	28,611,555	14,473,446	50.6	9,304,137	304,998	4,528,974
New York	246	357,444,546	196,985,438	55.1	112,962,183	4,473,557	43,023,368
North Carolina	122	137,895,380	64,405,572	46.7	50,190,455	1,144,394	22,154,958
North Dakota	20	10,510,391	4,610,942	43.9	4,252,941	76,349	1,570,160
Ohio	133	150,641,335	73,817,291	49.0	56,172,082	1,671,570	18,980,392
Oklahoma	46	39,742,697	18,422,272	46.4	13,890,986	288,757	7,140,682
Oregon	44	51,830,939	22,942,609	44.3	18,815,989	636,153	9,436,188
Pennsylvania	190	201,048,853	101,202,822	50.3	69,706,791	2,677,207	27,462,033
Rhode Island	12	27,600,987	14,007,105	50.7	8,985,127	324,137	4,284,618
South Carolina	60	46,793,644	22,378,762	47.8	16,614,199	493,193	7,307,489
South Dakota	18	9,415,083	4,134,544	43.9	3,685,777	89,188	1,505,575
Tennessee	73	65,856,498	32,289,353	49.0	24,254,109	742,231	8,570,805
Texas	172	218,871,360	108,596,726	49.6	72,372,255	2,567,253	35,335,125
Utah	14	36,228,179	16,460,380	45.4	13,647,646	586,646	5,533,507
Vermont	22	15,930,310	7,425,544	46.6	6,073,496	181,964	2,249,306
Virginia	81	105,364,315	48,776,338	46.3	40,282,727	1,127,321	15,177,929
Washington	59	73,635,787	40,818,620	55.4	22,663,370	517,022	9,636,775
West Virginia	27	18,119,198	8,368,841	46.2	6,612,526	127,719	3,010,113
Wisconsin	61	78,942,576	40,346,354	51.1	25,641,348	713,406	12,241,468
Wyoming	9	7,324,613	3,502,228	47.8	3,057,637	147,989	616,758

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994

[2] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

[3] 'All other operating expenditures' includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures.

NOTE: This table is similar to Table 2A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 10B.- Library operating expenditures by object of expenditure, and salaries as a percent of total operating expenditures, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Total operating expenditures	Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages as a percent of total operating expenditures	Information resources total [3]	Preservation	All other operating expenditures [4]
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	$4,013,332,565	$2,021,233,348	50.4%	$1,348,933,468	$46,554,496	$596,611,244
Control							
Public	1,548	2,441,579,701	1,266,859,891	51.9	801,734,367	26,721,951	346,263,493
Private	1,755	1,571,752,853	754,373,458	48.0	547,199,101	19,832,544	250,347,751
Level [2]							
Total 4-year and above	2,032	3,558,963,059	1,729,596,645	48.6	1,250,817,603	45,586,564	532,962,247
Doctor's	514	2,495,672,153	1,183,857,510	47.4	891,923,301	35,696,842	384,194,500
Master's	855	792,775,794	411,509,293	51.9	269,656,676	7,232,800	104,377,026
Bachelor's	660	266,617,378	132,408,528	49.7	87,774,242	2,602,242	43,832,366
Less than 4-year	1,271	454,369,496	291,636,703	64.2	98,115,865	967,931	63,648,997
Size (FTE enrollment)							
Less than 1,500	1,754	551,877,423	279,523,780	50.6	177,944,470	5,535,117	88,874,055
1,500 to 4,999	984	816,909,208	425,421,834	52.1	261,312,258	6,670,079	123,505,038
5,000 or more	565	2,644,545,923	1,316,287,734	49.8	909,676,740	34,349,299	384,232,151
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]							
Research I and II	125	1,622,320,560	768,332,987	47.4	575,230,078	25,307,152	253,450,344
Doctoral I and II	110	470,559,663	218,378,625	46.4	178,230,036	5,490,568	68,460,434
Master's I and II	518	750,136,280	391,759,514	52.2	256,162,891	6,640,243	95,573,632
Baccalaureate I and II	606	369,688,733	180,458,706	48.8	127,961,159	4,079,248	57,189,620
Associate of Arts	1,175	443,771,329	285,144,069	64.3	95,951,459	958,574	61,717,228
Specialized	556	297,179,447	145,901,424	49.1	95,969,119	3,733,006	51,575,898
Not classified	213	59,676,543	31,258,024	52.4	19,428,727	345,705	8,644,087

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
[4] 'All other operating expenditures' includes furniture and equipment, computer hardware and software, bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia, and all other operating expenditures.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 2B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 11A.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment, and other selected expenditures by category, by state: 1994

State	Total number of libraries	Information resources total [2]	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services [3]	Document delivery/inter-library loan [3]	Other information resources	Furniture and equipment [3]	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia [3]	Other operating expenditures
Total 50 states & D.C. [1]	3,303	$1,348,933,468	$442,495,007	$690,410,314	$62,420,878	$28,753,032	$70,792,475	$12,238,273	$41,823,488	$55,915,033	$128,127,822	$81,105,704	$331,462,685
Alabama	65	19,995,746	6,518,625	11,029,938	790,207	399,853	847,633	114,476	295,013	829,309	2,037,341	974,151	3,745,448
Alaska	7	2,628,908	821,377	1,421,102	93,849	54,441	159,420	42,722	35,997	117,509	410,656	207,946	1,436,288
Arizona	38	19,015,537	5,096,277	5,373,725	1,127,449	377,203	864,090	229,478	5,948,314	656,656	2,819,022	945,005	4,945,209
Arkansas	34	9,284,885	2,852,533	4,761,852	600,505	214,117	473,145	86,738	295,995	761,861	1,344,641	728,145	1,624,218
California	297	130,766,770	48,924,985	64,263,312	5,024,347	2,077,046	5,218,925	1,366,199	3,892,957	5,656,380	10,657,455	6,062,810	34,609,191
Colorado	52	21,392,415	6,918,227	10,934,158	1,155,387	408,909	1,123,850	291,850	560,034	744,929	1,552,607	2,025,866	2,589,794
Connecticut	41	25,361,086	8,930,658	12,047,971	1,649,961	398,084	1,337,335	188,767	808,310	1,084,145	3,033,112	2,032,984	9,129,285
Delaware	9	6,778,576	2,742,477	3,305,883	293,763	89,634	301,701	31,705	13,413	136,949	266,631	171,559	2,505,159
District of Columbia	16	18,834,459	5,258,076	10,934,134	936,305	230,506	642,580	164,275	668,582	916,709	787,322	2,011,012	4,037,127
Florida	102	41,462,582	12,412,821	21,604,655	2,564,904	1,046,111	2,793,713	315,801	724,577	1,390,181	2,885,810	2,403,041	16,569,361
Georgia	96	33,959,746	11,248,783	16,012,222	1,865,061	813,931	2,226,965	235,827	1,556,957	2,555,956	3,023,121	1,159,312	8,349,469
Hawaii	15	7,265,035	3,028,197	3,323,911	388,828	137,162	319,551	30,081	37,305	430,222	634,290	262,648	1,667,866
Idaho	11	5,318,588	1,474,081	2,728,819	325,488	68,235	307,696	62,912	351,357	283,288	411,957	519,800	948,335
Illinois	155	63,004,870	22,014,662	32,323,612	1,960,713	1,517,951	2,975,741	505,738	1,706,452	2,022,227	6,357,720	4,406,616	13,151,319
Indiana	70	30,968,587	10,005,525	16,324,825	1,151,764	618,753	1,278,081	275,734	1,313,904	1,403,677	2,084,011	1,506,268	18,791,917
Iowa	55	18,177,992	6,032,304	9,385,960	737,738	395,408	1,183,292	211,073	232,218	735,446	3,229,727	1,150,757	4,640,984
Kansas	49	13,287,427	4,502,083	7,051,128	465,963	199,927	739,201	153,126	175,998	456,313	856,939	1,040,113	2,430,460
Kentucky	48	16,632,887	4,511,683	9,507,061	968,466	445,591	688,195	97,315	414,576	519,250	1,456,126	645,746	3,733,688
Louisiana	31	18,664,614	5,650,723	10,053,818	716,652	231,446	1,008,086	104,799	899,090	435,445	1,140,590	758,552	3,235,032
Maine	31	8,181,065	2,614,275	4,542,962	412,331	116,687	353,594	95,678	45,538	274,163	335,577	348,433	953,267
Maryland	56	25,326,360	7,263,339	11,997,440	2,261,105	609,337	1,815,110	259,654	1,120,374	912,086	3,475,217	1,849,091	5,591,026
Massachusetts	115	67,477,230	21,702,148	33,233,709	4,160,791	1,037,817	4,052,873	386,955	2,902,937	2,868,348	7,144,999	4,893,315	22,501,732
Michigan	104	45,169,055	16,530,135	22,638,617	1,674,970	815,183	2,195,897	395,095	919,158	2,271,640	4,402,405	2,701,063	8,957,489
Minnesota	85	22,033,353	7,534,812	11,555,398	585,775	989,975	855,964	195,703	315,726	720,142	1,713,575	1,826,417	4,393,750
Mississippi	41	10,810,201	2,463,681	6,642,320	567,210	314,253	548,539	38,460	235,738	404,092	1,177,099	437,412	1,828,990
Missouri	94	27,357,646	8,457,850	13,474,581	1,209,312	893,545	1,699,217	355,163	1,267,978	1,238,728	2,132,724	2,056,241	4,994,316
Montana	25	3,784,540	808,098	2,338,396	132,905	107,796	196,396	167,404	33,545	190,699	409,220	261,958	584,345
Nebraska	33	10,988,836	3,161,332	6,238,175	510,471	245,989	440,073	149,580	243,215	569,473	919,450	510,149	1,534,489
Nevada	8	5,708,043	2,239,992	2,843,206	171,875	102,963	264,172	29,045	56,791	1,138,780	253,254	169,665	1,150,970
New Hampshire	28	9,241,789	2,450,574	5,647,736	409,390	123,075	500,517	47,101	63,396	292,655	913,368	674,208	2,137,917
New Jersey	54	30,868,860	10,733,532	13,962,003	1,237,333	660,741	1,395,743	195,920	2,683,588	961,057	1,858,424	1,649,979	15,084,611
New Mexico	29	9,304,137	2,897,504	5,380,305	407,932	173,026	306,286	77,685	61,399	296,428	717,519	501,103	3,013,925
New York	246	112,962,183	36,855,687	61,874,026	4,089,561	2,028,800	5,406,919	940,861	1,766,328	4,147,520	8,637,729	8,422,069	21,816,049
North Carolina	122	50,190,455	18,782,252	22,824,770	2,364,489	1,817,223	3,128,376	365,105	908,240	2,343,462	7,811,029	2,123,219	9,877,248
North Dakota	20	4,252,941	1,115,867	2,463,441	166,035	127,702	219,345	50,413	110,137	161,324	196,728	527,430	684,678
Ohio	133	56,172,082	17,220,602	30,937,825	2,324,895	898,136	2,804,827	603,014	1,382,782	2,306,687	3,960,864	2,767,876	9,944,966
Oklahoma	46	13,890,986	3,869,768	7,324,439	1,290,527	238,083	801,376	98,519	268,274	689,041	2,053,275	802,307	3,596,059
Oregon	44	18,815,989	5,836,875	9,889,375	986,387	316,034	1,048,575	166,132	572,611	1,624,748	2,133,150	1,141,438	4,536,851
Pennsylvania	190	69,706,791	23,390,587	36,641,041	2,588,487	1,265,422	4,182,222	580,557	1,058,475	2,221,382	5,629,573	4,273,511	15,337,566
Rhode Island	12	8,985,127	3,341,440	4,567,399	298,291	86,036	476,030	84,285	131,645	174,165	1,023,543	683,062	2,403,849
South Carolina	60	16,614,199	5,585,767	8,356,784	1,004,994	441,672	906,187	117,842	201,964	565,326	1,523,194	772,895	4,446,074
South Dakota	18	3,685,777	1,189,037	2,010,519	144,174	72,125	190,239	46,605	33,078	169,228	319,385	501,884	515,077
Tennessee	73	24,254,109	7,188,792	13,444,536	1,350,250	565,096	1,110,629	219,285	375,521	616,335	2,322,231	1,100,134	4,532,105
Texas	172	72,372,255	23,036,487	35,665,885	3,733,730	2,046,750	4,830,818	754,729	2,303,858	3,506,785	9,845,816	3,979,460	18,003,065
Utah	14	13,647,646	4,588,167	7,459,854	414,461	190,344	839,425	110,576	44,819	436,072	1,564,770	645,794	2,886,871
Vermont	22	6,073,496	2,180,996	2,807,915	348,088	126,548	408,578	126,245	75,125	375,730	546,222	368,603	958,750
Virginia	81	40,282,727	13,653,786	19,453,894	2,288,504	1,013,403	2,387,065	348,970	1,137,106	821,399	4,476,534	2,255,000	7,624,996
Washington	59	22,663,370	6,654,300	12,705,436	937,588	528,909	991,810	281,158	564,171	895,418	1,763,558	1,518,354	5,459,444
West Virginia	27	6,612,526	1,589,102	3,984,157	376,009	193,153	295,688	85,762	88,655	432,334	663,114	454,681	1,459,984
Wisconsin	61	25,641,348	7,936,671	13,002,214	1,128,800	814,656	1,548,111	312,757	898,139	1,156,574	3,101,290	1,598,800	6,384,803
Wyoming	9	3,057,637	678,464	2,114,870	26,857	68,243	102,677	44,399	22,127	97,756	113,909	277,819	127,275

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
[3] 'Computer files/search services' was formerly labeled 'Machine readable materials.' Both 'Document delivery/interlibrary loan' and 'Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia' are new categories in the 1994 survey. 'Computer hardware and software' was previously included in the category 'Furniture and equipment,' but was created as a separate category in 1994.
NOTE: This table presents all the separate categories of expenses included on the survey form except 'Salaries and wages' and 'Preservation.' Totals for these categories are included in Tables 10A and 10B. This table is similar to Table 3A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey.

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Table 11B.- Operating expenditures for information resources, equipment and other selected expenditures by category, by control, level, size, and Carnegie classification of institution: 1994

Institutional characteristic	Total number of libraries	Information resources total [3]	Books and bound serials	Current serial subscriptions	Microforms	Audiovisual materials	Computer files/search services [4]	Document delivery/inter-library loan [4]	Other information resources	Furniture and equipment [4]	Computer hardware and software	Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia [4]	Other operating expenditures
All higher education institutions [1]	3,303	$1,348,933,468	$442,495,007	$690,410,314	$62,420,878	$28,753,032	$70,792,475	$12,238,273	$41,823,488	$55,915,033	$128,127,822	$81,105,704	$331,462,685
Control													
Public	1,548	801,734,367	249,419,632	425,853,261	35,791,516	18,280,503	39,781,805	7,507,845	25,099,805	34,523,061	80,208,226	42,722,255	188,809,950
Private	1,755	547,199,101	193,075,375	264,557,053	26,629,363	10,472,529	31,010,669	4,730,429	16,723,683	21,391,971	47,919,596	38,383,449	142,652,735
Level [2]													
Total 4-year and above	2,032	1,250,817,603	399,479,204	665,807,561	54,233,726	19,944,911	61,910,267	11,432,982	38,008,952	45,209,972	112,828,799	72,383,778	302,539,698
Doctor's	514	891,923,301	268,685,502	505,588,892	31,978,268	9,496,760	39,168,128	7,967,182	29,038,570	29,482,348	79,304,243	42,984,177	232,423,732
Master's	855	269,656,676	93,450,302	124,894,170	17,393,668	7,233,497	16,891,760	2,539,537	7,253,741	11,127,253	25,008,247	21,499,098	46,742,429
Bachelor's	660	87,774,242	36,895,794	34,442,562	4,823,917	3,191,124	5,823,880	912,433	1,684,531	4,501,934	8,413,423	7,845,975	23,071,034
Less than 4-year	1,271	98,115,865	43,015,803	24,602,753	8,187,152	8,808,121	8,882,208	805,292	3,814,537	10,705,061	15,299,023	8,721,926	28,922,987
Size (FTE enrollment)													
Less than 1,500	1,754	177,944,470	65,480,966	74,363,535	10,543,301	6,604,533	12,536,397	2,384,447	6,031,292	9,891,855	19,839,574	16,040,411	43,102,216
1,500 to 4,999	984	261,312,258	93,157,810	117,333,476	15,527,143	9,213,303	18,234,805	2,399,746	5,445,975	12,932,422	26,069,574	21,354,888	63,148,154
5,000 or more	565	909,676,740	283,856,231	498,713,303	36,350,435	12,935,196	40,021,272	7,454,081	30,346,222	33,090,756	82,218,674	43,710,406	225,212,315
Carnegie classification (1994) [2]													
Research I and II	125	575,230,078	176,774,795	325,460,091	18,546,655	4,868,657	22,575,068	4,681,242	22,323,570	18,493,404	50,267,520	24,285,511	160,403,908
Doctoral I and II	110	178,230,036	50,488,308	104,648,569	7,317,144	2,147,758	8,682,245	1,566,519	3,379,493	5,771,346	13,824,817	9,710,570	39,153,700
Master's I and II	518	256,162,891	85,852,832	124,205,902	16,087,981	6,424,985	14,952,217	2,276,458	6,362,515	10,802,367	24,915,194	17,599,031	42,257,040
Baccalaureate I and II	606	127,961,159	52,736,267	53,070,961	6,948,815	3,850,493	7,984,972	1,354,711	2,014,940	5,081,171	11,459,304	11,968,240	28,680,905
Associate of Arts	1,175	95,951,459	42,313,848	23,880,839	8,109,849	8,618,700	8,580,641	720,955	3,726,627	10,452,039	14,759,585	8,664,496	27,841,108
Specialized	556	95,969,119	27,484,124	50,322,610	4,349,653	2,228,801	6,640,981	1,421,229	3,521,722	4,285,951	10,724,576	7,803,854	28,761,518
Not classified	213	19,428,727	6,844,834	8,821,343	1,060,781	613,638	1,376,351	217,159	494,621	1,028,753	2,176,827	1,074,002	4,364,505

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994.
[2] While 'level' and 'Carnegie classification' are similar, there is not complete overlap in the two classifications. 'Level' refers to the highest level of any degree offered by the institution. The 'Carnegie classification' is based on criteria such as institution mission and research funding in addition to highest level of degree awarded. The Carnegie classification was developed by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and published in *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*.
[3] 'Information resources total' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures total' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
[4] 'Computer files/search services' was formerly labeled 'Machine readable materials.' Both 'Document delivery/interlibrary loan' and 'Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia' are new categories in the 1994 survey. 'Computer hardware and software' was previously included in the category 'Furniture and equipment,' but was created as a separate category in 1994.
NOTE: This table presents all the separate categories of expenses included on the survey form except 'Salaries and wages' and 'Preservation.' Totals for these categories are included in Tables 10A and 10B. This table is similar to Table 3B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table 12A.- Academic library circulation per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1994

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
General circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	6.3	10.0	14.4	9.5	7.9	4.0	5.6	7.6
Median	12.5	17.2	23.1	15.2	16.1	6.8	9.9	16.2
Upper quartile	23.4	32.2	45.6	25.5	32.2	12.6	16.6	33.3
Reserve circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	1.1	2.1	3.1	1.9	1.6	.5	.9	1.4
Median	3.2	4.4	5.6	3.9	3.9	1.7	2.4	4.3
Upper quartile	6.7	8.6	10.9	7.2	8.8	3.7	4.7	9.1
Total circulation per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	8.8	14.0	19.0	13.3	12.0	5.7	7.7	11.4
Median	16.6	22.8	31.1	20.2	21.4	9.5	12.9	22.0
Upper quartile	31.1	42.5	58.4	33.1	43.5	15.8	21.2	45.5

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 11D in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report, which reports only 'General circulation.'
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1993-94 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 12B.- Number of books and bound serials volumes held at the end of the year, and added during the year by academic libraries per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1994

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
Volumes held per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	20.7	56.2	69.6	53.9	47.4	11.3	15.9	42.0
Median	56.9	93.3	111.2	79.9	98.1	18.4	30.5	95.8
Upper quartile	115.9	170.0	222.2	140.2	169.1	31.2	62.0	182.4
Volumes added per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	.7	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	.3	.4	1.3
Median	1.6	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.3	.6	.9	2.6
Upper quartile	3.3	4.5	5.8	3.9	4.2	1.3	1.7	5.0

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 11C in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1993-94 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 12C.- Total academic library staff, except student assistants, per 1,000 full-time-equivalent (FTE) students, by level and control of institution, United States: 1994

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
Total staff per 1,000 FTE students [2]								
Lower quartile	3.7	5.2	6.3	4.8	5.1	2.4	2.9	5.4
Median	5.9	7.5	9.8	6.5	7.7	3.6	4.2	8.1
Upper quartile	9.9	12.5	18.5	10.2	11.9	5.6	6.0	14.2

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 11E in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1993-94 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 12D.- Total operating expenditures for academic libraries, information resources, and serials expenditures per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student, by level and control of institution, United States: 1994

	Total higher education institutions [1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
Total operating expenditures per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	$169.32	$274.34	$376.50	$263.86	$235.58	$110.00	$136.30	$252.92
Median	$290.81	$399.00	$594.29	$341.25	$368.33	$158.43	$208.60	$398.33
Upper quartile	$502.88	$698.20	$1,100.00	$539.33	$565.67	$237.75	$312.50	$742.25
Expenditures for information resources per FTE student [2, 3]								
Lower quartile	$40.26	$82.38	$135.12	$78.04	$66.38	$21.88	$28.89	$69.78
Median	$86.15	$128.86	$209.00	$109.90	$106.19	$35.71	$53.50	$121.05
Upper quartile	$164.98	$227.88	$378.50	$184.38	$180.25	$59.38	$99.75	$234.81
Expenditures for current serials per FTE student [2]								
Lower quartile	$9.21	$27.03	$60.19	$27.44	$17.55	$4.89	$6.80	$16.71
Median	$26.71	$49.02	$106.00	$44.25	$33.12	$8.48	$14.14	$39.42
Upper quartile	$63.84	$101.78	$189.50	$72.62	$62.03	$14.60	$43.19	$84.21

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
[2] FTE enrollment is calculated by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.
[3] 'Information resources' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 11B in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1993-94 IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey

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Table 12E - Academic library expenditures as a percentage of general E&G expenditures; and expenditures for information resources, current serials, and salaries and wages as a percentage of total library operating expenditures, by level and control of institution, United States: 1994

	Total higher education institutions[1]	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
Total operating expenditures as percentage of E&G expenditures								
Lower quartile	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
Median	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%	3.0%
Upper quartile	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	3.1%	3.4%	4.5%
Expenditures for information resources as a percentage of total operating expenditures[2]								
Lower quartile	22.0%	26.7%	30.6%	26.4%	24.6%	17.1%	20.4%	24.2%
Median	29.7%	32.9%	36.1%	32.6%	31.1%	23.2%	27.5%	31.5%
Upper quartile	36.9%	39.3%	41.7%	39.2%	37.5%	30.1%	34.7%	38.4%
Expenditures for current serials as a percentage of total information resources expenditures								
Lower quartile	21.8%	27.5%	39.4%	28.4%	23.0%	16.9%	21.8%	21.8%
Median	32.9%	40.5%	54.1%	39.7%	33.8%	24.7%	32.2%	33.4%
Upper quartile	48.5%	53.8%	64.5%	50.8%	45.1%	33.7%	50.4%	46.7%
Salaries and wages as a percentage of total operating expenditures								
Lower quartile	46.7%	44.8%	43.1%	45.1%	47.0%	52.9%	49.0%	45.1%
Median	54.8%	51.2%	47.5%	52.2%	54.1%	61.7%	57.4%	52.9%
Upper quartile	64.4%	58.9%	53.2%	59.2%	62.2%	70.9%	67.6%	61.0%

[1] Institutions with accreditation at the higher education level recognized by the Secretary of Education, 1994
[2] 'Information resources' most closely resembles the category 'Collection expenditures' in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
NOTE: This table is similar to Table 11A in the 1992 Academic Libraries E.D.-TABS report.
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey and 1993-94 IPEDS Finance Survey

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Methodology

Scope

The Academic Libraries survey was mailed in August 1994 to all institutions of higher education (IHE's) and to other postsecondary institutions in the United States that had one or more instructional programs of 4 years or more. While the response among the 3,639 higher education institutions (IHE's) was 94 percent, the response from the other postsecondary institutions (about 300) was less than 50 percent. Due to low response and we cannot produce statistically acceptable estimates for this group of other postsecondary institutions. Thus the Academic Library file and this Ed-Tabs report are limited to Institutions of Higher Education (IHE's).

Of the 3639 higher education institutions, there were 132 institutions that did not have their own library but shared a library with one or more of 70 other institutions. Those 132 institutions were excluded from the survey. There were also 204 institutions that were found to be out of scope because they did not have an academic library as defined by the survey. Thus there were 3,303 academic libraries in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

An Academic Library is defined as an entity that provides all of the following:

1. Organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof;
2. A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele;
4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This definition includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers. The library must be operated by a postsecondary education institution.

Data Collection Procedures

The Academic Library Survey data are collected and processed by the Census Bureau for NCES. In 1990, an NCES/IPEDS academic library survey improvement project was begun with the assistance of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the American Library Association's Office of Research and Statistics (ALA-ORS). The project identified a librarian in each state to work with the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Coordinators in submitting library data to NCES. For the 1990, 1992, and 1994 data collections many of those library representatives took major responsibility for collecting data in their state. Others were available to promote prompt responses from librarians and to assist in problem resolution when anomalies were discovered in completed questionnaires.

The project also assisted NCES in developing microcomputer software packages prepared for use by states in reporting library data to NCES. The software package was named Input and Data Editing for Academic Library Statistics (IDEALS). Academic librarians within each state completed hard copy forms as in the past and returned them to the state's library representative or the IPEDS Coordinator. States were given the option of submitting the library forms to NCES, but were encouraged to enter those data into IDEALS and submit the data on diskette to NCES.

The IDEALS package features some internal consistency edit checks as well as a few range checks and summation checks. Library representatives at the state level could run edit/error reports and make corrections before submitting the data on diskette to NCES.

Editing and Imputation

The IDEALS computer program described above includes many edit checks providing some warnings as the data are being keyed and provides an edit/error report after the data have been keyed. Examples of these edit checks are listed below:

(1) *Summations*--reported totals are compared with the sums of the constituent data items. If they are not equal, an error message is generated.

(2) *Relational edit checks*--the program compares data entries from one section of the questionnaire with date entries from another section of the questionnaire for consistency. For example, if books and bound serials were added during the fiscal year the program would expect some expenditure to be reported for books and bound serials. If one is reported without the other an error message is generated. Another example is the number of volumes of print materials added during the fiscal year cannot exceed the total number of volumes held at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) *Range checks*--For example, if the average salary of librarians is less than $20,000 or greater than 100,000, an error message is generated. If any of the collections data, except for volumes held at the end of the year is greater than 1,000,000, an error message is generated. If the reported hours of service is less than 10 hours per week or greater than 168 hours per week, an error message is generated.

When probable errors were identified by the IDEALS edit checks, state or Census Bureau personnel contacted the institution to resolve the problem. After the data were received by NCES from every state, the data files were merged and general edits and imputations were performed. Some examples follow.

- If a total was blank or zero, but there were one or more positive subtotals the total was changed to equal the sum of the subtotals.

- If prior year (1992) data were available, the 1992 responses were used for imputation.

- If prior year data was unavailable, for purposes of imputation, the higher education file was divided into 16 imputation classes. The classes were based upon the highest level of degree (Doctor's, Master's, Bachelor's, and Associate), and control and size of institution. The four control/size imputation categories were: public, less than median number of degrees; public, equal to or greater than the median; private, less than the median; private, equal to or greater than the median.

- To calculate the imputed value for a subtotal, the average estimate was calculated across the set of respondents in each class including ones for which the total was obtained by adding the subtotals, but excluding those for which the sum of the subtotals did not originally equal the total. The average subtotal value was divided by the average total value within each imputation class to obtain an average proportion. The average proportion was multiplied by the reported total to obtain the imputed subtotal value.

- If for total staff (Part B, line 6) and total operating expenditures (Part C, line 19), the total and all subtotals were blank or zero, they were imputed by using the average by imputation class.

- Values were imputed for all data items except contributed services staff (Part B, line 4) and employee fringe benefits (Part C, line 23). These categories were applicable to only a few institutions.

Of the 3,303 college and university libraries, 209 or 6.3 percent were complete nonrespondents. Tables A and B present further information on response rates. The first three rows of table A present the number of academic libraries, and the number and percent of nonrespondents and respondents at the national level by level and control of institution. In addition, the remaining rows show the number and percent of libraries responding for each item at the national level.

Classifications Used in the ED-TABS report

The tables in this report present the data by state, control (public, private); level of highest offering (doctor's, master's, bachelor's, and less than 4-year); size of FTE enrollment (less than 1,500; 1,500 to 4,999; 5,000 or more); and the 1994 Carnegie classification. For table presentation, "level I" and "level II" of the Carnegie classifications were combined. The Carnegie classification categories used are as follows: Research I and II; Doctoral I and II; Master's I and II; Baccalaureate I and II; Associate of Arts; and Specialized. In addition there were 213 institutions that did not have a Carnegie classification in 1994 and these were put into a not classified category (Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, *A Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, 1994 Edition*, Princeton, N. J.).

Caution on the analysis of data by state and by level and control of institution. Since the number of complete nonresponses can vary by state and affect the reliability of the state estimates, table B presents the distribution of the set of complete nonrespondents by libraries by state and by level and control of institution. Table C gives the number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution. The data user should be especially cautious in using data at a level of detail where the nonresponse rate was 30 percent or greater.

Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1994

	Total higher education institutions	Pct of total responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Doctor's highest level of degree		Master's highest level of degree		Bachelor's highest level of degree							
			Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding
All institutions	3,303	100.0%	2,032	100.0%	514	100.0%	855	100.0%	660	100.0%	1,271	100.0%	1,548	100.0%	1,755	100.0%
Non-responding libraries	209	6.3	134	6.6	40	7.8	59	6.9	32	4.8	75	5.9	53	3.4	156	8.9
Responding libraries	3,094	93.7	1,898	93.4	474	92.2	796	93.1	628	95.2	1,196	94.1	1,495	96.6	1,599	91.1
Part B-Library staff																
Librarians/professional staff	3,024	91.6	1,863	91.7	463	90.1	782	91.5	618	93.6	1,161	91.3	1,474	95.2	1,550	88.3
All other paid staff	2,974	90.0	1,841	90.6	462	89.9	770	90.1	609	92.3	1,133	89.1	1,466	94.7	1,508	85.9
Contributed services staff	2,711	82.1	1,687	83.0	424	82.5	710	83.0	553	83.8	1,024	80.6	1,330	85.9	1,381	78.7
Student assistants/all funding	2,975	90.1	1,838	90.5	457	88.9	777	90.9	604	91.5	1,137	89.5	1,446	93.4	1,529	87.1
Total FTE staff	2,926	88.6	1,790	88.1	451	87.7	742	86.8	597	90.5	1,136	89.4	1,413	91.3	1,513	86.2
Part C-Library operating expenditures																
Librarians/professional staff	2,954	89.4	1,815	89.3	462	89.9	758	88.7	595	90.2	1,139	89.6	1,451	93.7	1,503	85.6
All other paid staff	2,807	85.0	1,722	84.7	448	87.2	728	85.1	546	82.7	1,085	85.4	1,429	92.3	1,378	78.5
Student assistants	2,788	84.4	1,755	86.4	451	87.7	743	86.9	561	85.0	1,033	81.3	1,356	87.6	1,432	81.6
Books and other print materials (info resources)	3,047	92.2	1,869	92.0	468	91.1	786	91.9	615	93.2	1,178	92.7	1,485	95.9	1,562	89.0
Current serials	3,009	91.1	1,852	91.1	464	90.3	780	91.2	608	92.1	1,157	91.0	1,476	95.3	1,533	87.4
Microforms	2,699	81.7	1,646	81.0	394	76.7	709	82.9	543	82.3	1,053	82.8	1,339	86.5	1,360	77.5
Audiovisual materials	2,700	81.7	1,616	79.5	390	75.9	674	78.8	552	83.6	1,084	85.3	1,323	85.5	1,377	78.5
Computer files/search services	2,745	83.1	1,676	82.5	419	81.5	697	81.5	560	84.8	1,069	84.1	1,339	86.5	1,406	80.1
Document delivery/interlibrary loan	2,548	77.1	1,601	78.8	405	78.8	671	78.5	525	79.5	947	74.5	1,239	80.0	1,309	74.6
Other information resources	2,415	73.1	1,490	73.3	385	74.9	604	70.6	501	75.9	925	72.8	1,173	75.8	1,242	70.8
Preservation	2,712	82.1	1,716	84.4	445	86.6	723	84.6	548	83.0	996	78.4	1,327	85.7	1,385	78.9
Furniture and equipment	2,790	84.5	1,700	83.7	426	82.9	711	83.2	563	85.3	1,090	85.8	1,375	88.8	1,415	80.6
Computer hardware and software	2,807	85.0	1,718	84.5	441	85.8	717	83.9	560	84.8	1,089	85.7	1,383	89.3	1,424	81.1
Bibliographic utilities, networks, consortia	2,776	84.0	1,731	85.2	442	86.0	731	85.5	558	84.5	1,045	82.2	1,347	87.0	1,429	81.4
All other operating expenditures	2,862	86.6	1,766	86.9	440	85.6	741	86.7	585	88.6	1,096	86.2	1,387	89.6	1,475	84.0
Total operating expenditures	2,801	84.8	1,713	84.3	429	83.5	726	84.9	558	84.5	1,088	85.6	1,375	88.8	1,426	81.3
Part D-Library collections																
Books/serials cataloged vols. added	2,957	89.5	1,835	90.3	459	89.3	775	90.6	601	91.1	1,122	88.3	1,445	93.3	1,512	86.2
Books/serials cataloged vols. eofy	3,021	91.5	1,866	91.8	464	90.3	783	91.6	619	93.8	1,155	90.9	1,462	94.4	1,559	88.8
Books/serials cataloged titles added	2,523	76.4	1,509	74.3	344	66.9	659	77.1	506	76.7	1,014	79.8	1,230	79.5	1,293	73.7
Books/serials cataloged titles eofy	2,530	76.6	1,498	73.7	338	65.8	658	77.0	502	76.1	1,032	81.2	1,234	79.7	1,296	73.8
Govt. documents no. of units added	2,250	68.1	1,417	69.7	352	68.5	602	70.4	463	70.2	833	65.5	1,073	69.3	1,177	67.1
Govt. documents no. of units eofy	2,322	70.3	1,465	72.1	372	72.4	618	72.3	475	72.0	857	67.4	1,116	72.1	1,206	68.7
Govt. documents no. of titles added	1,899	57.5	1,088	53.5	228	44.4	461	53.9	399	60.5	811	63.8	870	56.2	1,029	58.6
Govt. documents no. of titles eofy	1,949	59.0	1,114	54.8	235	45.7	472	55.2	407	61.7	835	65.7	896	57.9	1,053	60.0
Current serials paid/unpaid added	2,728	82.6	1,646	81.0	392	76.3	693	81.1	561	85.0	1,082	85.1	1,328	85.8	1,400	79.8
Current serials paid/unpaid eofy	2,992	90.6	1,830	90.1	452	87.9	772	90.3	606	91.8	1,162	91.4	1,454	93.9	1,538	87.6
Current serials no. of titles added	2,301	69.7	1,344	66.1	300	58.4	575	67.3	469	71.1	957	75.3	1,114	72.0	1,187	67.6
Current serials no. of titles eofy	2,500	75.7	1,479	72.8	334	65.0	636	74.4	509	77.1	1,021	80.3	1,210	78.2	1,290	73.5
Microforms no. of units added	2,669	80.8	1,676	82.5	422	82.1	718	84.0	536	81.2	993	78.1	1,330	85.9	1,339	76.3
Microforms no. of units eofy	2,813	85.2	1,759	86.6	445	86.6	743	86.9	571	86.5	1,054	82.9	1,395	90.1	1,418	80.8
Microforms no. of titles added	1,863	56.4	1,080	53.1	242	47.1	460	53.8	378	57.3	783	61.6	893	57.7	970	55.3

NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table A.- Number and percent of responding academic libraries by item and by level and control of institution: 1994 continued

	Total higher education institutions	Pct of total responding	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Doctor's highest level of degree		Master's highest level of degree		Bachelor's highest level of degree							
			Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding	Total responding	Pct of total responding
Part D-Library collections																
Microforms no. of titles eofy	2,265	68.6%	1,259	62.0%	269	52.3%	519	60.7%	471	71.4%	1,006	79.2%	1,100	71.1%	1,165	66.4%
Manuscripts/archives (feet) added	2,254	68.2	1,413	69.5	377	73.3	580	67.8	456	69.1	841	66.2	1,093	70.6	1,161	66.2
Manuscripts/archives (feet) eofy	2,438	73.8	1,538	75.7	416	80.9	624	73.0	498	75.5	900	70.8	1,165	75.3	1,273	72.5
Cartographic materials (units) added	2,349	71.1	1,465	72.1	379	73.7	605	70.8	481	72.9	884	69.6	1,163	75.1	1,186	67.6
Cartographic materials (units) eofy	2,519	76.3	1,558	76.7	402	78.2	646	75.6	510	77.3	961	75.6	1,253	80.9	1,266	72.1
Graphic materials (no. units) added	2,330	70.5	1,418	69.8	357	69.5	601	70.3	460	69.7	912	71.8	1,135	73.3	1,195	68.1
Graphic materials (no. units) eofy	2,503	75.8	1,528	75.2	391	76.1	642	75.1	495	75.0	975	76.7	1,230	79.5	1,273	72.5
Sound recordings (no. units) added	2,539	76.9	1,573	77.4	400	77.8	669	78.2	504	76.4	966	76.0	1,221	78.9	1,318	75.1
Sound recordings (no. units) eofy	2,667	80.7	1,644	80.9	410	79.8	689	80.6	545	82.6	1,023	80.5	1,285	83.0	1,382	78.7
Sound recordings (no. titles) added	2,213	67.0	1,299	63.9	296	57.6	549	64.2	454	68.8	914	71.9	1,060	68.5	1,153	65.7
Sound recordings (no. titles) eofy	2,311	70.0	1,341	66.0	298	58.0	561	65.6	482	73.0	970	76.3	1,103	71.3	1,208	68.8
Film/video materials units added	2,645	80.1	1,621	79.8	403	78.4	677	79.2	541	82.0	1,024	80.6	1,281	82.8	1,364	77.7
Film/video materials units eofy	2,767	83.8	1,690	83.2	415	80.7	703	82.2	572	86.7	1,077	84.7	1,334	86.2	1,433	81.7
Film/video materials titles added	2,324	70.4	1,359	66.9	314	61.1	569	66.5	476	72.1	965	75.9	1,116	72.1	1,208	68.8
Film/video materials titles eofy	2,394	72.5	1,400	68.9	311	60.5	590	69.0	499	75.6	994	78.2	1,141	73.7	1,253	71.4
Computer files no. of units added	2,473	74.9	1,490	73.3	373	72.6	625	73.1	492	74.5	983	77.3	1,181	76.3	1,292	73.6
Computer files no. of units eofy	2,608	79.0	1,577	77.6	398	77.4	658	77.0	521	78.9	1,031	81.1	1,252	80.9	1,356	77.3
Computer files no. of titles added	2,340	70.8	1,366	67.2	312	60.7	579	67.7	475	72.0	974	76.6	1,125	72.7	1,215	69.2
Computer files no. of titles eofy	2,435	73.7	1,421	69.9	323	62.8	600	70.2	498	75.5	1,014	79.8	1,170	75.6	1,265	72.1
Other library materials units added	2,146	65.0	1,333	65.6	318	61.9	578	67.6	437	66.2	813	64.0	1,036	66.9	1,110	63.2
Other library materials units eofy	2,298	69.6	1,421	69.9	336	65.4	617	72.2	468	70.9	877	69.0	1,112	71.8	1,186	67.6
Part E-Library services, fiscal year																
Circulation trans. general	3,003	90.9	1,849	91.0	464	90.3	780	91.2	605	91.7	1,154	90.8	1,473	95.2	1,530	87.2
Circulation trans. reserve	2,710	82.0	1,686	83.0	420	81.7	715	83.6	551	83.5	1,024	80.6	1,331	86.0	1,379	78.6
Inter-loans provided to	2,984	90.3	1,848	90.9	465	90.5	779	91.1	604	91.5	1,136	89.4	1,473	95.2	1,511	86.1
Inter-loans received from	2,997	90.7	1,855	91.3	466	90.5	783	91.6	607	92.0	1,142	89.9	1,478	95.5	1,519	86.6
Info serv. no. of presentations	2,883	87.3	1,762	86.7	431	83.9	739	86.4	592	89.7	1,121	88.2	1,418	91.6	1,465	83.5
Info serv. no. of persons	2,822	85.4	1,721	84.7	426	82.9	728	85.1	567	85.9	1,101	86.6	1,419	91.7	1,403	79.9
Part F-Library service per typical week																
Public service hours	3,003	90.9	1,844	90.7	458	89.1	772	90.3	614	93.0	1,159	91.2	1,476	95.3	1,527	87.0
Gate count	2,257	68.3	1,313	64.6	316	61.5	558	65.3	439	66.5	944	74.3	1,127	72.8	1,130	64.4
Reference transactions	2,379	72.0	1,429	70.3	345	67.1	627	73.3	457	69.2	950	74.7	1,180	76.2	1,199	68.3

NOTE: EOFY = held at End Of Fiscal Year
SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table B.- Number and percent of non-responding academic libraries by state, level and control of institution: 1994

	Total higher education institutions	Pct	4-year institutions								Less than 4-year		Public		Private	
			Total 4-year institutions		Doctor's highest level of degree		Master's highest level of degree		Bachelor's highest level of degree		Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct
			Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct	Total	Pct						
Libraries with all items imputed	209	6.3%	134	6.6%	40	7.8%	59	6.9%	32	4.8%	75	5.9%	53	3.4%	156	8.9%
Alabama	5	7.7	4	12.1	1	11.1	1	7.1	2	20.0	1	3.1	3	6.8	2	9.5
Alaska	1	14.3	1	20.0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	1	25.0	0	0
Arizona	6	15.8	2	11.8	0	0	2	28.6	0	0	4	19.0	3	13.6	3	18.8
Arkansas	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	1	7.7
California	48	16.2	30	18.8	11	24.4	16	19.5	2	6.2	18	13.1	10	7.2	38	23.9
Colorado	4	7.7	2	6.5	1	10.0	1	10.0	0	0	2	9.5	1	3.6	3	12.5
Connecticut	1	2.4	1	4.0	0	0	0	0	1	25.0	0	0	0	0	1	4.5
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	25.0	4	25.0	2	28.6	2	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	28.6
Florida	8	7.8	5	7.9	1	6.7	1	5.0	3	10.7	3	7.7	0	0	8	12.5
Georgia	10	10.4	2	4.2	2	16.7	0	0	0	0	8	16.7	6	10.5	4	10.3
Hawaii	2	13.3	2	22.2	1	33.3	0	0	1	33.3	0	0	1	11.1	1	16.7
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	9	5.8	8	8.3	4	12.9	0	0	4	10.8	1	1.7	0	0	9	9.5
Indiana	3	4.3	3	5.9	0	0	1	4.0	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	3	7.0
Iowa	3	5.5	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	1	5.0	2	11.8	2	11.8	1	2.6
Kansas	1	2.0	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	1	10.0	0	0	0	0	1	5.0
Kentucky	3	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25.0	1	11.1	2	5.1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	2	6.5	1	5.0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	1	9.1	0	0	2	11.8
Maryland	2	3.6	2	5.9	1	11.1	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.1
Massachusetts	4	3.5	4	4.7	2	7.7	2	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4.8
Michigan	8	7.7	7	10.4	0	0	4	16.7	3	9.4	1	2.7	1	2.2	7	11.9
Minnesota	6	7.1	2	4.7	1	14.3	0	0	1	5.0	4	9.5	3	6.7	3	7.5
Mississippi	4	9.8	2	9.5	0	0	2	28.6	0	0	2	10.0	2	7.7	2	13.3
Missouri	10	10.6	8	11.9	4	25.0	1	4.8	3	10.0	2	7.4	2	6.5	8	12.7
Montana	1	4.0	1	10.0	0	0	1	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7
Nebraska	1	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9.1	0	0	1	5.9
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	1.9	1	3.2	0	0	1	6.2	0	0	0	0	1	3.0	0	0
New Mexico	1	3.4	1	8.3	0	0	1	14.3	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	0	0
New York	13	5.3	6	3.6	2	4.3	3	3.8	1	2.4	7	8.8	1	1.2	12	7.5
North Carolina	1	.8	1	1.8	0	0	0	0	1	4.0	0	0	1	1.3	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	6	4.5	6	7.0	1	5.0	4	11.1	1	3.3	0	0	3	5.5	3	3.8
Oklahoma	5	10.9	3	11.5	2	28.6	1	6.7	0	0	2	10.0	0	0	5	29.4
Oregon	1	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0	0	1	4.3
Pennsylvania	10	5.3	7	5.0	1	3.7	3	4.8	3	6.0	3	6.0	3	4.9	7	5.4
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	1.7	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.9	0	0
South Dakota	4	22.2	4	23.5	0	0	4	44.4	0	0	0	0	2	22.2	2	22.2
Tennessee	3	4.1	2	4.0	0	0	1	4.8	1	7.1	1	4.3	0	0	3	6.1
Texas	6	3.5	4	4.1	0	0	3	8.6	0	0	2	2.7	3	2.9	3	4.3
Utah	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	1	20.0
Vermont	2	9.1	2	10.5	0	0	2	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12.5
Virginia	4	4.9	1	2.2	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	3	8.6	0	0	4	9.5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3	4.9	2	4.9	1	20.0	0	0	1	11.1	1	5.0	1	3.3	2	6.5
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Table C.- Number of academic libraries by state, level, and control of institution: 1994

	Total higher education institutions	4-year institutions				Less than 4-year	Public	Private
		Total 4-year institutions	Doctor's highest level of degree	Master's highest level of degree	Bachelor's highest level of degree			
Libraries	3,303	2,032	514	855	660	1,271	1,548	1,755
Alabama	65	33	9	14	10	32	44	21
Alaska	7	5	1	2	2	2	4	3
Arizona	38	17	4	7	6	21	22	16
Arkansas	34	20	4	8	8	14	21	13
California	297	160	45	82	32	137	138	159
Colorado	52	31	10	10	11	21	28	24
Connecticut	41	25	8	13	4	16	19	22
Delaware	9	6	2	3	1	3	5	4
District of Columbia	16	16	7	8	1	0	2	14
Florida	102	63	15	20	28	39	38	64
Georgia	96	48	12	20	16	48	57	39
Hawaii	15	9	3	3	3	6	9	6
Idaho	11	7	2	3	2	4	6	5
Illinois	155	96	31	28	37	59	60	95
Indiana	70	51	9	25	17	19	27	43
Iowa	55	38	6	12	20	17	17	38
Kansas	49	26	5	11	10	23	29	20
Kentucky	48	36	7	12	17	12	9	39
Louisiana	31	24	10	11	3	7	19	12
Maine	31	20	2	7	11	11	14	17
Maryland	56	34	9	20	5	22	34	22
Massachusetts	115	85	26	34	25	30	31	84
Michigan	104	67	11	24	32	37	45	59
Minnesota	85	43	7	16	20	42	45	40
Mississippi	41	21	7	7	7	20	26	15
Missouri	94	67	16	21	30	27	31	63
Montana	25	10	2	4	4	15	19	6
Nebraska	33	22	4	9	9	11	16	17
Nevada	8	4	2	0	2	4	6	2
New Hampshire	28	17	3	7	7	11	11	17
New Jersey	54	31	10	16	5	23	33	21
New Mexico	29	12	3	7	2	17	22	7
New York	246	166	47	78	41	80	86	160
North Carolina	122	56	11	20	25	66	75	47
North Dakota	20	10	2	2	6	10	15	5
Ohio	133	86	20	36	30	47	55	78
Oklahoma	46	26	7	15	4	20	29	17
Oregon	44	30	8	13	9	14	21	23
Pennsylvania	190	140	27	63	50	50	61	129
Rhode Island	12	10	4	5	1	2	3	9
South Carolina	60	35	7	13	14	25	34	26
South Dakota	18	17	4	9	4	1	9	9
Tennessee	73	50	15	21	14	23	24	49
Texas	172	97	39	35	22	75	103	69
Utah	14	8	3	3	2	6	9	5
Vermont	22	19	2	12	5	3	6	16
Virginia	81	46	13	16	17	35	39	42
Washington	59	27	5	15	7	32	38	21
West Virginia	27	23	2	8	13	4	16	11
Wisconsin	61	41	5	27	9	20	30	31
Wyoming	9	1	1	0	0	8	8	1

SOURCE: 1994 IPEDS Academic Library Survey

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Survey Questionnaire (Including Instructions and Definitions)

OMB No. 1850-0582: Approval Expires 07/31/95

IPEDS-L
(1994)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SURVEY 1994

***Please read** the accompanying instructions before completing this survey form. Report data ONLY for the institution in the address label. If data for any other institutions or branch campuses are included in this report because they CANNOT be reported separately, please provide a list of these schools.*

NOTE – The completion of this survey, in a timely and accurate manner, is **MANDATORY** for all institutions which participate or are applicants for participation in any Federal financial assistance program authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. The completion of this survey is mandated by 20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(17).

For those institutions not required to complete this survey on the basis of the above requirements, the completion of this survey is voluntary and authorized by 20 U.S.C. 1221e-1.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.0 hour per response but may range from 30 minutes to 2.5 hours depending on whether the information is readily accessible to machine readable files. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the U.S. Department of Education, Information Management and Compliance Division, Washington, DC 20202-4651, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1850-0582, Washington, DC 20503.

Please correct any errors in the name, address, and ZIP Code.

If there are any questions about this form, contact a Bureau of the Census IPEDS representative at (800) 451-6236.

RETURN TO

Date due: November 15, 1994

1. Name of respondent	**2.** Title of respondent	**3.** Telephone *(Area code, number, ext.)*

Does your institution have its own library as defined in Part A of the instructions? →

☐ Yes

☐ No — *Please return this blank survey to the address shown above.*

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects these data periodically to obtain and report a comprehensive picture on the status of collections, transactions, staff, service per typical week, and library operating expenditures in postsecondary institutions. The survey is being conducted in compliance with the Center's mission "to collect, and analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States . . .", (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1, General Education Provisions Act, Sec. 406(b), as amended.)

USES OF DATA

Collection of these data over time will enable the nation to plan effectively for the development and use of postsecondary education library resources. Congress uses the data to assess the need for revisions of existing legislation concerning libraries and the allocation of Federal funds. Federal agencies need the data to evaluate and administer library programs. State education agencies and college librarians and administrators use the data for regional and national comparisons of library resources to plan for the effective use of funds. Finally, library associations and researchers use the survey results to determine the status of library operations and the profession.

The definitions and instructions for compiling IPEDS data have been designed to minimize comparability problems. However, postsecondary education institutions differ widely among themselves. As a result of these differences, comparisons of data provided by individual institutions may be misleading.

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COMBINED DATA FOR MORE THAN ONE INSTITUTION OR BRANCH

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Note: If the institution or administrative unit named on this report is including Libraries survey data for other institutions or branches in this report, list the following information for the additional institutions or branches.

UNITID	Institution name	Address	City	State	ZIP Code

Notes *(Reference part and line)*

81

82

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Part A — NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1994

Line No.	Item	Number
01	Branch and independent libraries — *Exclude main or central library.*	

Part B — LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1994
(Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.)

NOTE: *Report data to two decimals.*

Line No.	Staff	Number of FTE*
02	Librarians and other professional staff	
03	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
04	Contributed services staff	
05	Student assistants from all funding sources	
06	**Total FTE staff** — *(Sum of lines 2 through 5)**	

*FTE = Full-time equivalent

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Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1994

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NOTE: *Do not report the same expenditures more than once.*

Line No.	Category	Amount *(Whole dollars only)*
	Salaries and wages — *Exclude employee fringe benefits.*	
07	Librarians and other professional staff	$
08	All other paid staff (except student assistants)	
09	Student assistants	
10	Information resources Books, serial backfiles, and other print materials — *Exclude current serials and all microforms.*	
11	Current serials — *Exclude microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine-readable materials.*	
12	Microforms — *Include current serials.*	
13	Audiovisual materials — *Include current serials.*	
14	*Computer files and search services — Include current serials.*	
15	Document delivery/Interlibrary loan	
16	Other	
17	Preservation	
18	Furniture and equipment — *Exclude computer equipment.*	
19	Computer hardware and software — *Include maintenance.*	
20	Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia	
21	All other operating expenditures	
22	**Total operating expenditures** *(Sum of lines 7 through 21)*	$

23	Employee fringe benefits (if paid from the library budget)	$

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Part D — LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1994

L

Line No.	Category	Total number — Added during fiscal year (1)	Total number — Held at end of fiscal year (2)
	Books, serial backfiles, and government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog — *Include bound periodicals and newspapers and exclude microforms.*		
24	Volumes		
25	Titles		
	Government documents — *Include government documents that are not reported elsewhere.*		
26	Units		
27	Titles		
	Current serials — *Include periodicals, newspapers, and government documents.*		
28	Total number of paid and unpaid subscriptions		
29	Titles (number of unique titles)		
	Microforms		
30	Units		
31	Titles		
32	Manuscripts and archives — Linear feet		
33	Cartographic materials — Units		
34	Graphic materials — Units		
	Sound recordings		
35	Units		
36	Titles		
	Film and video materials		
37	Units		
38	Titles		
	Computer files		
39	Units		
40	Titles		
41	Other library materials — Units	85	

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Part E — LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1994

Line No.	Category	Number
	Circulation transactions	
42	General collection	
43	Reserve collection	
	Document delivery/interlibrary loan	
44	Provided to other libraries	
45	Received from other libraries or commercial services	
	Information service to groups	
46	Number of presentations	
47	Number of persons served in presentations	

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES, TYPICAL WEEK, FALL 1994

Line No.	Category	Number
48	Public service hours	
49	Gate count	
50	Reference transactions — *Include computer searching.*	

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS — L

Please respond to each item on this report in the space provided. Please do not leave any lines blank. If the appropriate answer is zero or none, use 0. If an exact figure is unavailable, use U/A. Include data for the main or central library and all branch and independent libraries that were open all or part of fiscal year 1994.

INSTITUTIONAL IDENTIFICATION

In the space provided on the front page of this report, make any necessary corrections to the preprinted address information. Also, please enter the name, title, area code and telephone number of the person responsible for completing the report.

PERIOD OF REPORT

Report information for the following time periods as specified in each section:

1. **Fiscal year 1994** — A 12-month period between June 1, 1993 and September 30, 1994 which corresponds to your institution's fiscal year. (For Sections A, C, D, E)
2. **Typical week, Fall 1994** — A typical week is one that is neither unusually busy nor unusually slow. Avoid vacation periods for key staff or days when unusual events are taking place on the campus or in the library. Choose a week in which the library is open its regular hours. Include any seven consecutive calendar days. (Section F)
3. **Fall 1994** — The period during the fall of 1994 when the survey form is being completed. (Section B - Library Staff)

Part A — NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE OUTLETS, FISCAL YEAR 1994

Library — An entity that provides all of the following:

1. An organized collection of printed or other materials, or a combination thereof;
2. A staff trained to provide and interpret such materials as required to meet the informational, cultural, recreational, or educational needs of clientele;
3. An established schedule in which services of the staff are available to clientele;
4. The physical facilities necessary to support such a collection, staff, and schedule.

This includes libraries that are part of learning resource centers.

Branch and independent libraries (line 1) — Report the number of branch and independent libraries at your institution that were open all or part of FY 1994. EXCLUDE THE MAIN OR CENTRAL LIBRARY. Branch and independent libraries are defined as auxiliary library service outlets with quarters separate from the central library of an institution which have a basic collection of books and other materials, a regular staffing level, and an established schedule. Branch and independent libraries are administered **either** by the central library **or**, as in the case of some libraries (such as law, medical, etc.), through the administrative structure of other units within the university. Departmental study/reading rooms are not included. Include data for all branch and independent libraries on the campus. Include libraries on **branch campuses** (i.e., located in another community) if those campuses are registered under the same NCES UNITID number as the main campus. (Exclude libraries on branch campuses that have a separate identification number.)

Part B — LIBRARY STAFF, FALL 1994

Full-time equivalent (FTE) employees — Report the number of filled or temporarily vacant full-time equivalent (FTE) positions during Fall 1994 paid from funds under library control. To compute full-time equivalents of part-time employees and student assistants, take the TOTAL number of hours worked per week by part-time employees IN EACH CATEGORY and divide it by the number of hours CONSIDERED BY THE REPORTING LIBRARY TO BE A FULL-TIME WORK WEEK (e.g., 60 hours per week of part-time work divided by 40 hours per full-time week equals 1.5 FTE). Data should be reported to two decimal places.

Librarians and other professional staff (line 2) — Report the total FTE of librarians and other professional staff, including administrators. Report staff members doing work that requires professional education (the master's degree or its equivalent) in the theoretical and scientific aspects of librarianship; also, in some libraries, staff performing professional level tasks who, though not librarians, have equivalent education and training in related fields (e.g., archives, computer sciences, business administration, education).

All other paid staff (except student assistants) (line 3) — Report the total FTE of all other library staff who are paid annual salaries or hourly wages except students, who are reported on line 5. Include technical and clerical staff, but exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Contributed services staff (line 4) — Report the total FTE for contributed services staff. Contributed services staff are those, such as members of religious orders, whose services are valued by bookkeeping entries rather than by full cash transactions. Do **not** include volunteers.

Student assistants from all funding sources (line 5) — Report the total FTE of student assistants, employed on an hourly basis whose wages are paid from funds under library control or from a budget other than the library budget, including College Work Study Program. Exclude maintenance and custodial staff.

Total FTE staff (line 6) — Report the sum of lines 2 through 5.

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1994

Expenditures (lines 7-23) — Report funds expended by the library in fiscal year 1994 (regardless of when received) from its regular budget and from all other sources, e.g., research grants, special projects, gifts and endowments, and fees for services. If items in this section are not paid from the library budget but can be easily identified in other parts of the institution's budget, report them here. Expenditures should be reported for the 12-month period which corresponds to your library's fiscal year between the calendar period June 1, 1993, to September 30, 1994. All expenditures should be reported in whole dollars in the most appropriate category to provide an unduplicated count of expenditures. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovation. DO NOT REPORT ANY EXPENDITURES MORE THAN ONCE.

REMOVE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE MAILING AND RETAIN FOR YOUR FILES.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Part C — LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1994 — Continued

Salaries and wages (lines 7–9) — Report expenditures for full-time and part-time salaries and wages before deductions. Exclude employee fringe benefits provided by your institution for all regular library staff which may be reported on line 23. Include salaries and wages from all sources paid to students serving on an hourly basis. Federal funds paid to students in the College Work Study Program should be reported here. Exclude contributed services and maintenance and custodial staff.

Books, serial backfiles, and other print materials (line 10) — Report expenditures for all materials consisting primarily of words and usually produced by making an impression with ink on paper. Included in this category are materials that do not require magnification: books, government documents, braille materials, ephemeral print materials, and the like. Exclude current serial subscriptions and microforms.

Current serials (line 11) — Report expenditures for current subscriptions to serials. These are publications issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.), memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies. Exclude expenditures for microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine-readable materials.

Microforms (line 12) — Report expenditures for all photographic reproductions of textual, tabular, or graphic materials reduced in size so that they can be used only with magnification. Examples of microforms are roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Include current serials.

Audiovisual materials (line 13) — Report expenditures for all library materials that are displayed by visual projection or magnification or through sound reproduction, or both, including graphic materials, audio materials, motion pictures, video materials, and special visual materials such as three-dimensional materials. Include current serials.

Computer files and search services (line 14) — Report expenditures for materials considered part of the collection, whether purchased or leased, such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or disk. Include current serials. Include expenditures for online searches of remote databases. Include expenditures for equipment when the cost is inseparably bundled into the price of the information service product. Exclude expenses for library system software and microcomputer software used only by the library staff which are reported on line 19.

Document delivery/Interlibrary loan (line 15) — Report expenditures for document delivery and interlibrary loan services. Include fees paid for photocopies, costs of telefacsimile transmission, royalties and access fees paid to provide document delivery or interlibrary loan. Include fees paid to bibliographic utilities if the portion paid for interlibrary loan can be separately counted. Do not count expenditures related to transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A, transactions between libraries reported in Part A, or expenditures for on campus delivery.

Other (line 16) — Report any other collection expenditures not already included on lines 10–15 such as expenditures for cartographic materials and manuscripts.

Preservation (line 17) — Report expenditures for the activities associated with maintaining library and archival materials for use either in their original physical form or in some other usable way. This includes but is not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conservation, deacidification, lamination, and restoration.

Furniture and equipment (line 18) — Report expenditures for all library furniture and equipment purchased during the 1994 fiscal year. Include microform equipment, audiovisual equipment, and related maintenance costs.

Computer hardware and software (line 19) — Report expenditures from the library budget for computer hardware and software used to support library operations, whether purchased or leased, mainframe or microcomputer. Include expenditures for maintenance. Include the expenditure for equipment used to run information service products when that expenditure can be separated from the price of the product. Exclude expenditures reported on line 14.

Bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia (line 20) — Report expenditures for services provided by national, regional, and local bibliographic utilities, networks, and consortia. Exclude expenditures already reported on lines 14 and 15.

All other operating expenditures (line 21) — Report all other expenditures not already reported on lines 7–20 except employee fringe benefits which are reported on line 23. Exclude expenditures for new buildings and building renovations.

Total (line 22) — Report the sum of lines 7 through 21.

Employee fringe benefits (line 23) — If benefits are paid from the library budget, report the amount here.

Part D — LIBRARY COLLECTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1994

NOTE — Government documents should be included in the count for each format (i.e., lines 24, 25, and 28–41).

Column (1), Total number added during fiscal year — Report the gross number of each category added. Do not subtract the number withdrawn.

Column (2), Total number held at end of fiscal year — Report the total number of each category held at end of fiscal year. To get this figure, take the total number held at the end of the previous fiscal year, add the number added during the fiscal year just ended and subtract the number withdrawn during that period.

Units (lines 26, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41) — An individual physical item of library material. Examples of units are: a volume (books and serials); a reel, sheet, or card (microforms); a sheet or bound atlas (cartographic materials); a filmstrip, slide, photograph, or print (graphic materials); a disk, cassette, cartridge, or reel (sound recordings, film and video materials); a disk, tape, or cartridge (computer files).

Volumes (line 24) — Report the number of volumes of any printed, mimeographed, or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been cataloged, classified, or otherwise made ready for use. Include any government documents that are accessible through the library's catalog regardless of whether or not they are separately shelved. This includes documents for which records are provided by the library or downloaded from other sources into the library catalog.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - L — Continued

Titles (lines 25, 27, 29, 31, 36, 38, 40) — Report the number of titles of publications which form a separate bibliographic whole, whether issued in one or several volumes, reels, disks, slides, or parts. The term "title" applies equally to printed materials, such as books and periodicals, as well as to audiovisual materials, microforms, and machine-readable materials. Usually, but not always, there will be a separate shelflist entry for each title. (SHELFLIST: A record of materials in a library, arranged in the order in which the materials stand when they are shelved or stored.) Thus, six copies of the same edition of a title count as one title; two editions of the same title which have been cataloged or recorded separately count as two titles; a set of six monographs for which six shelflist entries have been made count as six titles; and two multi-volume sets of the same edition for which one shelflist entry has been made count as one title.

Government documents (lines 26 and 27) — For government documents not accessible through the library catalog and not reported on other lines, report the number of units and titles of materials in all formats.

Current serials (lines 28 and 29) — Report the total number of current serials received including those that are paid for and those received without payment. Include government documents issued serially. Exclude microforms, audiovisual materials, and machine- readable materials.

Microforms (lines 30 and 31) — Report the number of units of microforms and the number of different titles of materials that have been photographically reduced in size for storage, protection and inexpensive publication purposes, and which must be read with the help of enlarging instruments. Examples of microforms are: roll microfilm, microcard, microfiche, and ultrafiche. Include government documents.

Manuscripts and archives (line 32) — Report the linear feet of shelf space occupied by these materials. Manuscripts are handwritten or typed documents, including carbon copies. Archives are non-current records of an organization or institution preserved because of their continuing value. Include government documents.

Cartographic materials (line 33) — Report the number of units of materials representing in whole or in part the earth or any celestial body at any scale. These materials include two- and three-dimensional maps and globes. Include government documents.

Graphic materials (line 34) — Report the number of units of materials for viewing without sound. The materials may or may not be projected or magnified. They include art originals, art prints, art reproductions, slides, transparencies, filmstrips, photographs, pictures, postcards, posters, study prints, and the like. Filmstrips that also include sound should be included on this line. Include government documents.

Sound recordings (lines 35 and 36) — Report the number of units and titles of materials on which sounds (only) are stored (recorded) and that can be reproduced (played back) mechanically, electronically, or both. These materials include audio cassettes, audio cartridges, audio discs, audio reels, talking books, and other sound recordings. Include government documents.

Film and video materials (lines 37 and 38) — Report the number of units and titles of materials on film or video media. Films are produced in a variety of sizes (8, super 8, 16, 35, 55, and 70 mm) and a variety of formats (cartridge, cassette, loop, reel). Video materials include videotapes and laser disks on which pictures and sound are recorded. Include government documents.

Computer files (lines 39 and 40) — Report the number of units and titles of materials such as CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes and magnetic disks, that are designed to be processed by a computer or similar machine. Examples are U.S. Census data tapes, locally-mounted databases, and reference tools on CD-ROM, tape, or floppy disk. Exclude bibliographic records used to manage the collection, library system software, and microcomputer software used only by the library staff. Include current serials. Include government documents. If a CD-ROM subscription for a title is contained on one disc that is updated (i.e., replaced) once a month, count as one unit, not twelve.

Other library materials (line 41) — Report here the number of units of any materials not already included on lines 24–40. Include government documents.

Part E — LIBRARY SERVICES, FISCAL YEAR 1994

Circulation transactions (lines 42 and 43) — Report the number of items lent from the general collection on line 42 and from the reserve collection on line 43 for use usually (although not always) outside the library. These activities include initial charges, either manual or electronic, and also renewals, each of which is reported as a circulation transaction.

Reserve collection (line 43) — Those materials that have been removed from the general library collection and set aside in a library so they will be on hand for a certain course of study or activity in process. Usually, the circulation and length of loan of items in a reserve collection are restricted so that these items will be available to many users who have need of them within a limited time period.

Document delivery/Interlibrary loans (lines 44 and 45) — On line 44, report the number of filled requests for material provided to other libraries. On line 45, report the number of filled requests for material received from other libraries or document delivery services. On both lines, include both originals and copies and materials sent by telefacsimile or other forms of electronic transmission. Do not include transactions between the main or central library and any libraries reported in Part A or transactions between libraries reported in Part A.

Information services to groups (lines 46 and 47) — Report the total number of presentations (line 46) and the total number of persons served by those presentations (line 47). Information services to groups are presentations at which a staff member or person invited by a staff member provides information intended for a number of persons and planned in advance. These services may be either bibliographic instruction or library use presentations, or cultural, recreational, or educational presentations. Presentations both on and off the library premises should be included, as long as they are sponsored by the library. Do not include meetings sponsored by other groups using library meeting rooms.

Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK FALL 1994

Collect data during a typical week in the fall. A typical week is defined above under "PERIOD OF REPORT." If waiting for a typical week in Fall 1994 will delay this form, please use typical week data from the preceding fiscal year. If you have data for the entire year, divide by the number of weeks that the library was open.

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Part F — LIBRARY SERVICES - TYPICAL WEEK FALL 1994 — Continued

Public service hours (line 48) — Report an unduplicated count of public service hours for both main library and branches reported on line 1 using the following method. If a library is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, it should report 40 hours per week. If several of its branches are also open during those hours, the figure remains 40 hours per week. Should Branch A also be open one evening from 7:00 to 9:00, the total hours during which users can find service becomes 42. If Branch B is open the same hours on the same evening, the total remains 42, but if it is open 2 hours on another evening, or from 5:00 to 7:00 on the evening when Branch A is open later, the total becomes 44 hours during which users can find service.

Gate count (line 49) — Report the number of persons who physically enter library facilities. It is understood that a single person may be counted more than once.

Reference transactions (line 50) — Report the total number of reference transactions. A reference transaction is an information contact that involves the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of one or more information sources by a member of the library staff. Information sources include printed and non-printed materials, machine-readable databases (including assistance with computer searching) catalogs and other holdings records, and, through communication or referral, other libraries and institutions, and persons both inside and outside the library. Include information and referral services. If a contact includes both reference and directional services, it should be reported as one reference transaction. When a staff member utilizes information gained from a previous use of information sources to answer a question, report as a reference transaction, even if the source is not consulted again during this transaction. Duration should not be an element in determining whether a transaction is a reference transaction.

Do not report directional transactions here. A directional transaction is an information contact which facilitates the use of the library in which the contact occurs and which does NOT involve the knowledge, use, recommendation, interpretation, or instruction in the use of any information sources other than those which describe the library, such as schedules, floor plans, handbooks, and policy statements. Examples of directional transactions include giving instruction in locating, within the library, staff, library users, or physical features, etc., and giving assistance of a nonbibliographic nature with machines.

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